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## PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The abrupt and independent way in which the French Emperor does things ought to be a warning to those who are weak enough to pooh-pooh our national defences. Six months ago he

surprised us all by opening up a prospect of war; now he equally surprises us by concluding a peace. Perhaps it would be as well to make up our minds permanently that he is an unintelligible personage, and that the best course for us is

always to be ready for the worst, without making a fuss about it.

The "why" of the French peace—for the proposal was a French one originally—is not easy to point out; but it is at



"MILTON DICTATING SAMSON AGONISTES."—FROM THE PICTURE BY J. C. HORSLEY, A.R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



least a safe thing to suppose that what the Emperor determined on suited the Emperor's convenience. A mere sentimental dislike of slaughter would hardly be attributed to him, gravely, by anybody that was not in his pay; but, on the other hand, we can all see the advantage he gains by winding-up now. He was at the most difficult part of his work, with the most slashing and French part of the fighting over, and before him stone walls, heat, the Pope, and the Revolution. Naturally he wanted a "blow" after his labours, and, besides, his attention is required in Paris. The Emperor of Austria seems to have accepted Peace without any undue or undignified eagerness: in fact, he could not have declined it without showing disrespect to the neutral Powers so notoriously shocked by the slaughter of the war, and anxious to see it terminated. Austria has been paying the piper for whatever was haughty in her old policy or diplomacy. Everybody has advice and patronage for the combatant that gets worst off; and even in England we have sneaking parasites who hasten to kiss the conquering hand which has so long been busy in transporting their brother Liberals on the other side of the Channel.

The Peace supercedes the interesting consideration how our diplomacy ought to have acted in case of negotiations. Napoleon has not waited for our opinion: so we need scarcely inquire whether it was worth while, had it been otherwise, to proffer it. Intervention—that is, unasked and officious meddling with the affairs of other nations—is justly unpopular at present. But the public ought at least to know what a decision to refrain from any participation in European discussions amounts to. It is an abnegation of a long-established position; a withdrawal from the great Cabinet Council of Europe; a resignation of something of the dignity of our crown and empire. Even this, to be sure, would be worth encountering if the result would certainly be to ensure our having no future trouble or danger from international questions;—if we could so escape all the risks of a great position, and yet lose none of the advantages of it. But who is to guarantee us any such result? Great Britain is a part of Europe—a living portion of its body, and never can be unaffected by what touches that body. She is a southern as well as a northern Power. If she withdraws from European questions the result will be to make the despotic Powers still more contemptuous of Constitutionalism, and to prepare the way for their union amongst each other, and, by consequence, their ultimate general hostility to herself. Let us hope that this hasty making-up of Napoleon with Austria is not another step in this direction.

The terms of the peace are of the nature of a compromise on both sides. Napoleon, stopping now, stops short of the worst part of the war, and had to give some concessions for that advantage. He could not expect anything but enormous labours and perils from any attempt to ruin Austria thoroughly; whereas it was convenient to wind up the campaign by accepting the present status, placing the Pope in an honourable kind of Presidency over a Confederation in which France will be influential, satisfying the Liberal party by a gift to Sardinia, and leaving the next twenty years to test the value of so much as he will thus have achieved. Austria could never stand out for the possessions she had before the war; but the Venetian provinces, the fortresses, and an escape from hostilities ought to console her in a position so dangerous and troublesome as that in which she was placed by the French successes. These successes, meanwhile, ought to be enough for the "glory" of the French army, accompanied, as they must be, by the increased consequence of France in Italian questions. The out-and-outers of Italian revolution are, of course, the parties to whom such a Peace is most distasteful. But that is a question of "order" merely, with which Napoleon is peculiarly competent to deal; and we may depend that, if he feels that terms like these are sufficient for the honour of his crown, he will make short work of the pretensions of such people. Indeed, we cannot see what degree of success would "pay" him or France for the risks that he must have run had he insisted on forcing the Quadrangle, and incurring the danger of dragging all Germany by-and-by into the fight. What hopes we have of a general and permanent peace as a consequence of the present one are, of course, founded purely and entirely on calculations of what is Napoleon's "interest." Any statesman now acting on other views must either be a dupe or a traitor.

We do not forget, nor are we likely to do so, that, while the peace is eminently welcome, its result may possibly be to expose other countries in their turn to the ambition from which Austria has just suffered. But at least the cost and suffering of the present war to the French army is something in favour of nations that only desire quiet and honour. And the resolute determination of the British people to be ready for contingencies is more visible every day. We shall think meanly, too, of our diplomatists if they do not come to some distinct understanding with other Powers respecting the grounds on which peace is for the future to be maintained in Europe. It might be as well to communicate frankly with Germany, Russia and France on this subject. If Bonaparte is to go on increasing, for example, a naval force which can only be a threat to us, it might be wise to tackle the growing evil in time, and arrange our alliances accordingly. Not a single good or wise man can wish for a war, indeed. But that is not the question. If it is inevitable in the long run, the sooner we know the fact the better. Let us hope, however, that Napoleon has had enough of his hard-won glory, and that Europe has done with struggles sufficiently condemned by the horror and loathing inspired everywhere by their bloody details.

#### MILTON DICTATING SAMSON AGONISTES.

THERE are very few of the penultimate school of British painters (if we may be allowed the expression) who have had the good sense or elasticity to adapt themselves to the new lights of the younger and more daring generation with the same degree of success as Mr. J. C. Horsley. This popular artist has, long ago, given in his adhesion to the pre-Raphaelite code, as far as concerns the articles of brilliant colour and minute fidelity of necessary detail; at the same time discreetly conserving certain safe traditions of the much-abused old school, with regard to selection, concentration, and agreeableness of subject. Mr. Horsley's great picture in the present Royal Academy Exhibition—"Milton Dictating Samson Agonistes"—is a charming combination of the chief excellences of the two schools, by some erroneously supposed to be irreconcilable. The subject is an exalted one—a tragic one, if you will; but its treatment is free from any single disagreeable element. The figure of the blind old poet is "realistic" enough to satisfy the most exacting materialist; but the blindness is made happily subservient to the poetry. There are none of those unpleasant suggestions of the ophthalmic hospital or the operation for cataract which some of our artist's uncompromising juniors would have felt bound to afflict us with in the handling of such a theme. Mr. Horsley's "Milton" is excellent, viewed either as a historical portrait or as a dramatic conception. The features and attitude most successfully convey the idea of sublime mental abstraction—an end not easily attained without the aid

of exaggeration, the last fault of which Mr. Horsley can at any time be accused. The subordinate figures are those of the poet's dutiful but somewhat hard-featured wife, waiting patiently, pencil in hand, to write down the "noble thoughts" of her God-gifted, God-afflicted husband, as soon as he shall have "shaped them into harmonious numbers" fit for immortality; and of the placid, admiring young Quaker Boswell, Thomas Elwood looking on reverentially from his proper place in the background. Both are well contrived so as to give due prominence to the principal personage. The painter's happiest success, however, has been in the truly poetical thought of flooding the blind bard's chamber with the most dazzling out-of-door sunlight. The contrast hereby suggested gives double force, in the spectator's imagination, to the magnificent complaint which the poet is supposed to be dictating:—

Oh dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,  
Irrevocably dark, total eclipse,  
Without all hope of day!  
O first created beam, and thou great Word,  
Let there be light, and light was over all;  
Why am I thus bereaved thy prime decree?

SAMSON AGONISTES.

We have very great pleasure in referring our readers to the Engraving from this unusually successful high-class picture, which will be found on the preceding page.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

An Imperial salute of 101 guns, fired from the esplanade of the Invalides at one o'clock on Tuesday, announced to all Paris that some most important event had followed hard on the interview between the two Emperors so lately in hostile array against each other. An event which deserved to be saluted by the harmless thunder of artillery could be nothing else than a Peace Treaty, and such a hope was sufficient to rouse people from the mental and physical inaction which a fierce sun had for many days almost burnt into them. Every one inquired of his neighbour, "What was all the noise about?" It was soon known, and it flew about the city like lightning. "M. Walewski," we are told, "has been as much taken by surprise as any one; he knew no more about the armistice or treaty than did the Chinese figure in the Rue Vivienne."

The recent debate in the House of Lords on the defences of England has excited much attention in Paris.

Something is said about the Emperor going to the Rhine after his return from Italy.

#### SPAIN.

Revolutionary movements threatened in Andalusia, but precautions were taken, and fears of an outbreak have ceased. The Madrid journals of the 8th announce that the notorious democratic chief Sixto Camara had made an attempt to cause the garrison of Olivenza to revolt, but without success. He then took to flight, pursued by the Queen's troops, and after he had gone about a league, he was attacked with apoplexy and expired. The journals contain no other news. The junta on the defence of the kingdom has disapproved of a project for constructing a railway from Huesca through the Pyrenees, *via* Gabarino, to join the French lines, and it has done so on the ground that such a line would compromise the safety of the country by facilitating invasion.

#### ITALY.

Some Swiss troops have mutinied in Naples, killing the Colonel of the 4th Regiment and several officers. They afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, but a battalion of Chasseurs and a regiment of Hussars posted there forced them to fall back as far as the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called upon them to surrender, but they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. General Nunziante then gave orders to fire on the mutineers with grape, by which 75 were killed and 233 wounded. The city is now tranquil. 1800 men belonging to the Swiss regiments have been dismissed.

Letters from Naples state that Filangieri had given in his resignation, but that the King had decided upon his resumption of the Presidency of the Council. His Majesty, in concert with M. Filangieri, has adopted the bases for important measures.

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 5th inst.:—"The revolution triumphs throughout the Romagna. The towns from Ferrara to La Cattolica have pronounced: they have likewise named provisional juntas and demanded their annexation to Piedmont. These towns are—Ferrara, Bologna, Canto, Comacchio, Lugo, Bagnatavoli, Ravenna, Imola, Forlì, Cesena, Bortinora, Corvia, Santo Arangelo, Savignano, and Rimini." What do the inhabitants of these towns think of the peace?

#### PRUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the announcement of the armistice between the contending forces in Italy, the Prussian troops were ordered to move towards the Rhine, and the different militia or landwehr battalions of the Guards commenced their march towards Berlin. The directors of the Maine-Weser Railway, at Frankfurt, received official notice from Berlin that on the 15th of July they would be required to commence the conveyance of Prussian troops towards the Rhine.

Austria, in proposing to the Diet to appoint the Prince Regent of Prussia to be Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, gave great offence to the Prussians. It is said Francis Joseph had no other object in view than to thwart the propositions of Prussia, who had demanded the union of the Federal contingents to the Prussian army under the command of the Prince Regent. "In other words, Austria wishes to render the authority and policy of Prussia, as a great European Power, subordinate to her position as a co-federate Power, that is to say, to place her at the discretion of Austria."

The Prussian Gazette says:—"In consequence of the completion of the treaty of peace orders have been transmitted to the troops on march to halt at the respective places where they may now happen to be."

#### AMERICA.

A despatch from Washington of the 27th ult. says:—"Information has been received, from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August; that a party of filibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the Scottish Chief. Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavour to arrest all such illegal enterprises—the orders to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force."

The ex-American Minister to Spain has published a "card" in which he says, that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase was inauspicious, and he had never advocated that proposition in any way compromising the honour of Spain, he believes that the course recommended by the President will lead to a consummation of that object by an honourable negotiation.

A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown from the track by the washing away of a culvert near South Bend, Indiana. There were about one hundred and fifty passengers in the train; thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and from fifty to sixty others were wounded. The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour.

#### CHINA.

The Overland Friend of China of May 21 reports:—"Our Minister for Peking is still in Hong-Kong, but will leave for the north, it is said, early next week. The whole of the 1st battalion of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, some six hundred men, will accompany his Excellency to the Peiho. As a finish to southern troubles the steam-transport Assistance has been sent with these men to the neighbourhood of Heang-shan, where they are to be debarked and marched through the district city. As this place, more than any other in the south, has long exhibited a most determined hatred of foreigners, it is only right that its braggadocio and malevolent spirit should be properly curbed

Though late in the day, the effect of the visit must be beneficial, even if blood has to be drawn before the Assistance returns to Hong-Kong. [After writing this we heard that the populace of Heang-shan, seeing the preparations made by the officials for the reception of the British officers, got up a riot, destroyed the bamboo piers, sheds, &c., and pelted the mandarins in their chairs.]

It is reported that the French are negotiating for transports to convey the small remnant of their quota to the Canton garrison down to Cochin China, where every available man is in serious requisition.

#### INDIA.

##### THE DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

We read in a letter from Calcutta, "The Government of India has, I understand, arrived at a decision on the question of the European grievances. All men who wish to quit the service in the three Presidencies are to receive their discharge and a free passage to Great Britain. It may be days or even weeks before this decision is announced, for business at present moves slowly; but this, I am assured, will be the ultimate result. The order affects all the Presidencies, and enables 14,000 men to claim their discharge. A moiety will, it is expected, remain; but the departures, especially from the light cavalry, will be numerous. It is vain to deny that under this arrangement an Act of Parliament has been set aside by the remonstrances of our own soldiery; but, calamitous as the whole affair may be, there was practically no alternative. It is impossible in this country, even were it justifiable, to apply force to masses of Europeans, and the men, by their passive resistance, drove Government into a *cul de sac*. The 4th Light Cavalry at Lucknow, I hear, though asserting their claim, declare themselves ready to abide by her Majesty's decision; and the 1st Europeans, at Dughshai, have petitioned the Commander-in-Chief with perfect respect."

##### THE REBELS IN NEPAUL.

A despatch has been published by the Commander in Chief describing in some detail the operations beyond the frontier. It appears that Jung Bahadur advised his Excellency to drive the sepoys eastward as far as the passes of the Gunduck, which give entrance from Nepaul into Tirhoot. There he would meet them with his Goorkahs and compel them to disarm. Lord Clyde, first providing for the defence of Tirhoot, followed this advice, but no Goorkahs appeared, and Jung Bahadur announced himself unable to control the sepoys. Colonel Kelly was therefore ordered to enter Nepaul, and drive out the rebels, which orders he obeyed, capturing almost all their remaining guns. The remnant fled into the Trans-Gogra districts. Lord Clyde ordered his officers to attack at once, everywhere, and under all circumstances, and the detached parties were rapidly cut to pieces. The last engagement occurred on the 18th of May, when the rebels under the Nana and the Rajah of Gonda were encountered by Sir Hope Grant, in a dense jungle on the frontier of Goruckpore and Nepaul. They were defeated, and fled in disorder to the hills. So long, however, as the Nepalese decline to assist us we must play this game of hide and seek at a disadvantage. The troops are now being brought under cover, and the remaining work left, as far as possible, to the levies and police.

##### DISCONTENT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Central India is disquieted by petty skirmishes, chiefly without result, against marauders, whose character nobody can define, in places of which nobody ever heard. In the districts of Jaloua and Jhansi marauders, who live by plunder, but call themselves rebels, render all travelling unsafe, and keep the military police incessantly on the alert. Some difficulty is expected at Hyderabad, and the cantonment which overawes that capital is being gradually reinforced by some 4000 European troops. According to the generally-received account, the old Mussulman party, with or without the sympathy of the Nizam, is threatening the British interest. There is some danger apparently of an outbreak, but Secunderabad commands the city, and with Lord Elphinstone's promptitude in the dispatch of reinforcements peace ought to be maintained.

##### THE VICEROY.

On the 24th of May the Governor-General held his first levee as Viceroy of India. The Bishop of Calcutta, with the Archdeacon and the clergy of the metropolis, read an address to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the pacification of the country, and expressing "the views of the clergy upon the relation of this Government to its subjects in a religious point of view." The Bishop then congratulated Lord Canning on the honours with which his labours had been recently rewarded, and hoped that he might long live to enjoy them. The Governor-General, in reply, stated that the address should be duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for India; and, thanking the clergy for the congratulations addressed to himself and his Government, concluded with an expression of gratitude for the "steady introduction of peace over the whole of the vast empire." In the evening there was a ball at Government House.

Lord Canning intends to leave Calcutta in September next for a tour in the north-west provinces.

The *Englishman* is informed that the Governor-General in Council has refused to allow missionaries to visit native gaoles at stated hours, unless sent for by any native. To act otherwise would be "to turn the machinery of justice and civil government to religious purposes," and cause it to be said that we have, "under the pretence of administering justice, made it a method of conversion."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg of June 27 states that the market town of Iwor, situated on the Volga, ninety-six miles west of Moscow, was almost destroyed by a fearful fire on the night of the 19th ultimo. The fire burned with great violence for two days, and then the grain magazines were still in flames; and corn to the value of a million of silver roubles had been consumed. The high facade of the Market Hall was burned down, and in the interior of the building the fire had destroyed one hundred and seven shops; besides two hundred and seven shops adjoining, with their contents, and many hotels and private houses. The heat had been excessive for about a month previous to the outbreak, the thermometer having marked a range of from 21 to 30 degrees Reaumur.

A CHINESE DEPUTATION.—On the day previous to his departure from Hong-Kong Sir John Bowring received a characteristic Chinese deputation. Twenty-two schoolmasters desired an interview, bearing twenty-two laudatory addresses, after which a procession, accompanied by music, entered the vestibule of Government House and presented sundry scrolls, in beautiful writing, conveying the expression of good wishes for Sir John's future health and prosperity. A looking-glass was brought forward with this inscription:—"Your Government (has been) bright as this mirror." Next came a shining vase, filled with pure water, to represent the "pure administration of justice." Next a large porcelain jar, filled with fragrant flowers, bearing an inscription which conveyed the prayers that long life and all its attendant blessings might be the Governor's privilege. The deputation, which presented their innumerable in the name of the "literati and the people," assured the Governor that after his departure nothing should be wanting on their parts to extend the benefit of instruction through the Government schools, which are now established in every part of the colony. The native local authorities also presented a beautiful scarlet silk scroll, with an inscription in large velvet characters, betokening the "eternal memory of a virtuous administration," and a flattering address on white silk, bearing the seals of all the Chinese commercial firms in the colony. The addresses and presents were borne on gilded open sedan-chairs to the portico of the official residence of the Governor.

AMERICAN CREDIT.—The State of California has refused payment of interest on a fraction of its bonds—about £5000—on the ground that they were fraudulently issued—a plea wholly inequitable as respects innocent holders. The State of Minnesota is said to be in financial trouble through an indiscreet grant of certain railroad and banking privileges to a set of "political adventurers," and a plan has been suggested that she should redeem her bonds by paying, not the value they represent, but "the sum they may actually have cost those who now hold them." This is mentioned as the best means, according to the peculiar views of the people of Minnesota, of avoiding the reproach of repudiation.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AMERICA.—Veuillot, of the *Univers*, who has no personal weight, but is merely a mouthpiece, kindly informs England that Russia and the United States of America have decided on Cuba and Canada being annexed by Jonathan, with the assent of France, Spain to be indemnified by the restoration of Gibraltar, Russia to have her "coaling station" at Malta.



## NOTES OF THE WAR.

The "Money Market" authority of the *Times* says very truly that the following account of Kossuth's relations with Napoleon the Third will excite surprise; "but the character of the parties from whom the account is derived, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining details upon the point, are such as to leave no opening for incredulity. Kossuth has by this time had an interview with the French Monarch at head-quarters, and the circumstances by which their meeting was preceded are thus narrated:—Colonel Nicolas Kiss, who is residing in Paris, and who married a French lady of fortune, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him which he had to communicate to Kossuth, and he has therefore of late been constantly to and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. Kossuth required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor, which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved at Paris to send Kossuth a message that a determination had been come to to raise Hungary with or without his aid. Kossuth replied that in that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. Kossuth was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuilleries by the Emperor, and certain defined conditions were then agreed to. These were:—1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a corps-d'armée, and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. 3. That, in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognise the independence of the country, and should then obtain the same recognition from her allies. 4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part, to choose her own form of government, and to elect for Sovereign the person she may deem most desirable. 5. That the formation of a Hungarian legion should commence immediately. And, lastly, that, as a token of agreement to the foregoing, the Emperor Napoleon should place 3,000,000 francs at Kossuth's disposal, the management of which, Kossuth having declined to accept it, has been placed under the Hungarian committee now acting at Genoa. Simultaneously with the adoption of this arrangement, Kossuth received instructions to return to England, and to agitate for the maintenance of a strict neutrality—a task which the public are aware he faithfully fulfilled. In conclusion it is only necessary to remark that, only two or three days after the conditions with Kossuth were agreed to, Count Walewski gave, it is understood, to Lord Cowley the most positive assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to make use of any revolutionary elements."

The *Independent* of Brescia states that several young girls have made vows not to marry anybody but wounded soldiers of the army of Italian independence.

"Count Nugent," says a letter from Vienna, "excites wonder. Count Nugent, although eighty-two years of age, was to be seen in the centre of the action of the 24th, either scanning the advance of the enemy from prominent positions, giving directions, or hiding malingers. He remained in the midst of the danger till the last, and it was only by the tender solicitude of his Aides-de-Camp that he was induced at last to mount his little yellow pony and quit the field. During the night he took no sleep, and yesterday he was out reconnoitring the heights of Rivoli. Count Nugent is the General to whose energy Radetzky owed it that he obtained timely reinforcements in 1849. He is a thin, white-haired Irishman, of middle stature, whose voice does not as yet tremble, and who possesses at four score the activity of a man of thirty. It may be interesting to add that, notwithstanding his long service in Austria, and the facility with which he speaks most of the dialects of the empire, he preserves a rich Southern brogue entirely unimpaired."

The heat of the weather has told fatally on the health of the opposing armies. Fever has shown itself in Verona, and if the men remain long in position it is but too probable that disease will soon prove even more fatal than the sword. The position of the Austrian army on the Adige is not bad, as the water of that river is clean and cold, but the allied forces and the Austrian garrisons in Peschiera and Mantua have nothing with which to quench their thirst but the water of the Mincio, which is turbid and warm; and the atmosphere is much tainted.

A Turin letter of July 8 expressed great surprise, not unmingled with apprehension, at the sudden suspension of arms, which it describes as a *coup de théâtre*. The Sardinian Government had not the least idea that any such arrangement was in contemplation.

Rumour still has it that the St. Petersburg Cabinet disapproved the Emperor Napoleon's plan for revolutionising Hungary and Transylvania, as there were symptoms in Russian Poland of an inclination to take advantage of any political disturbance which might arise in those provinces. There have been disturbances in several of the Hungarian counties, and in some places the people refused either to supply recruits or to pay their taxes.

Accounting for Napoleon's proposition for an armistice, a correspondent says:—"We know that the Emperor Napoleon has been greatly affected by the losses he, all victorious as he is, has sustained in these campaigns, and pained by the mass of human suffering of which he could hardly have had a conception before. We are also informed that typhus fever is raging in both camps. It is affirmed that there are 10,000 or 11,000 attacked with it in the victorious army. Then, again, it is pretty certain that the conduct of Victor Emmanuel and M. Cavour has given anything but satisfaction to the Emperor, and would, if persisted in, most seriously commit him with those whose enmity would be most inconvenient; and also, perhaps, the certainty that if the war continued it would soon become general."

As the French had established a regular service of balloons under the intelligent direction of the aéronaut Godard, the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona were closely watched, so that the allies knew what was going on within their walls. "The day before yesterday," says a correspondent writing on the 6th inst., "the balloon of Monsieur Godard could be seen over Peschiera, much to the amusement of our gay soldiers. At six o'clock the aerial reconnaissance was over, and the balloon having been safely descended in the vicinity of Castel Nuova, Godard and two officers of the French staff, who were his companions, hastened to report that about seventy oxen had been collected by the Austrians at the Dogana of Peschiera. A party of Zouaves was soon dispatched in that direction, and a few hours afterwards the captured herd made its appearance in our camp. The oxen were not kept, as the owners went to the Emperor and told him that the animals had been stolen the night before by a marauding party of hussars. His Majesty soon ordered the herd to be restored to the proprietors."

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following comparisons of the forces engaged in the battle of Solferino and in former great battles:—"At the late battle there were more than 300,000 soldiers in the field, and the losses must have amounted to at least 30,000 to 37,000. At the battle of Leipzig, which lasted for three days, the 330,000 allies had against them 230,000 French; the latter lost 30,000 prisoners and 45,000 killed and wounded, and the former 48,000 killed and wounded. After Leipzig, the most sanguinary battle was that of Moscow, on the 7th of September, 1812. The Russians had 130,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, the French 134,000 men and 587 cannon; the former lost 58,000 and the latter 50,000; the losses were, therefore, 40 per cent. At Bautzen, on the 21st of May, 1813, there were 110,000 Russians and Prussians opposed to 150,000 French; the latter lost 20,000 men, and the allies 15,000, and not a single cannon. At Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July, 1809, we had 137,000 men and Napoleon 170,000; we lost 20,000 and the enemy 22,000. At Esling we were 75,000 against 85,000; we had 20,000 killed and wounded, the enemy 13,000 killed, but he left in our hands 3000 prisoners, and was obliged to send 30,000 to Vienna to have their wounds attended to, so that out of the 160,000 men engaged about one-half were put hors de combat. At Austerlitz there were 70,000 French, as many Russians, and 13,000

Austrians; the losses were 21,000 Russians with 160 pieces of cannon, 5800 Austrians, and 10,000 French. At Jena there were 142,000 French against 150,000 Prussians. At Waterloo there were 170,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French, who lost 25,000 men and 250 cannon, whilst the allies lost 31,000 men. On an average the losses in all these battles amounted from 20 to 25 per cent, whilst in the late battle they did not exceed 15 per cent."

The official accounts of the losses of the Austrian army at the battle of Solferino give a total of 81 officers killed and 412 wounded; 2094 privates killed and 9623 wounded; total 1 ss, 12 240. Added to this is a large number of men "missing;" but of these nine corps have rejoined, and we know that the French had few prisoners.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 14th contains a long vindication of the Swiss troops sent to quell the insurrection of Perugia. After declaring that all the accounts of that event are mere calumnies, it states that on the 20th ult. M. Lattanzi, a patrician of Perugia, recommended the Provisional Government not to offer any resistance to the Papal troops; but that, finding his efforts in vain, he left the town, and left the rest to Colonel Schmidt, who at once commenced his march. The first shots were fired by the insurgents. For what followed the *Giornale* refers to Colonel Schmidt's report, rectifying, however, an error committed in stating that Colonel Cerotti, of Tuscany, commanded the insurgents; instead of whom it was Carlo Bruschini, who came over from that country to take the command. "After such a determined resistance on the part of the rebels," observes the *Giornale*, "where is the wonder that fires broke out, mischief was done, and some innocent persons perished? And it reminds its readers of what occurred at Paris in 1848, at Genoa in 1849, at Vienna in the same year, &c. The remainder of the article is devoted to some peculiar cases of atrocity mentioned in former accounts, which are excused in different ways. Thus, a blacksmith was murdered with his wife and sister-in-law, but it was because a dead soldier was found in his house; an innkeeper was shot because he most imprudently put his head out of the window; and other cases are disposed of in a similar manner. The article concludes with declaring that the Government regrets the events of Perugia, but that the responsibility rests with those who commenced the conflict, and announces that the Pope has sent a large sum to relieve the sufferers."

The following are the principal regulations generally acted on by the opposing parties in a time of truce:—"The first rule, as propounded by Vattel, is that each party may do within his own territory, or within the limits prescribed by the armistice, whatever it might do in time of peace. Thus, each of the belligerent parties may raise troops, put them in movement, collect provisions and munitions of war, receive reinforcements from allies, or repair the fortifications of any place not absolutely besieged. The second rule is, that neither of the parties can take advantage of the truce to execute without risk what the continuance of hostilities would have prevented. Such an act would be a fraudulent violation of the armistice. For instance, in case of a truce between the commandant of a fortified town and the besieging army, neither of the parties is at liberty to continue the works in course of construction either for attack or defence, nor to erect any new fortifications for the same purpose. Neither can the garrison avail itself of the truce to introduce provisions or succour into the place by the passages, or other means which the besieging army might have intercepted if hostilities had not been interrupted by the armistice. Among other questions into which it is unnecessary to enter here more minutely, authors ask if, during a truce, it is allowable for one of the belligerents to receive into his party the rebel subjects of the other, and they have decided that such a proceeding would be an act of hostility and a violation of the truce."

A letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels gives the following account of the circumstances which preceded the armistice:—"The Emperor of Austria having caused a demand to be made in the French camp if it were not possible to obtain the remains of Prince Windischgrätz, who was killed at Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon caused them to be sought for, and they were recognised, partly by his uniform, and partly by some letters from his newly-married wife which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery-wagon, and conveyed, accompanied by an officer of the Staff and an escort, to the Austrian headquarters. The officer expressed to the Emperor the condolence of the Emperor of the French; and his Austrian Majesty (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition) begged, not without emotion, the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army. This led to some remarks on the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself. The Emperor Francis Joseph afterwards sent the son of General Urban with a flag of truce to the French camp, as is known, and the Emperor Napoleon, by an autograph letter, proposed a suspension of arms."

A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—"Yesterday a fellow came to our head-quarters, calling himself a spy belonging to Garibaldi's corps, and dismissed from it as such. This man begged us to draw up a petition for him to the Emperor, praying for recompense on account of services rendered. He assured us he had discovered among Garibaldi's followers several Mazzinians, who intended to assassinate the Emperor. Of course we laughed at the statement, well knowing it to be ridiculously untrue. The fact is, that Louis Napoleon is just now looked upon in Italy as a saint, and people are only too ready to fall down on their knees and adore him!" (Is this still the case?)

An ingenious plan has been invented by the French Minister of War for the better feeding of cavalry horses when on the march. M. Naudin, veterinary surgeon of the Imperial Guard, has succeeded in compressing the food for the journey into small tablets like those already in use composed of vegetable food for the army. M. Naudin has given publicity to his process, and it is destined no doubt to render immense service to the commissariat departments in every country. The hay and straw are chopped fine, the oats and corn crushed, and then mixed in proportion to the nutritive qualities afforded by each. Upon the mixture is poured a mucilaginous residue of linseed, and the whole is pressed and comes out in a hard cake, only requiring to be dried in the oven. Although invented for the emergencies of war, this method of preserving fodder may be found most valuable in reducing the space most occupied by the food of cattle on board ship, in distant encampments, or in the long marches of emigration parties.

The funeral of the Austrian General Burdina, who led a brigade of the 1st corps at Magenta, and who was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh, is thus described:—"He was carried to Verona, where he gradually became weaker, and finally died. The funeral took place at six in the evening, and was accompanied by a regiment, half a battery of artillery, and a host of Generals. The sun shone fiercely as the procession marched down the street leading from the Castel Vecchio to the Piazza Bra. As the sound of muffled drums rose in the air and announced its approach, the loungers before the Café Militaire rose, and formed on the kerbstones. In front rode General Wetzlar, in the full uniform of his rank, the light blue coat, gold and star bespangled collar, and cocked hat with overhanging plumes of blue. A detachment of infantry, headed by the Colonel of the regiment, followed. The men were as smart as the present state of the army permitted; they had green boughs in their hats, and marched with arms reversed; their grey linen coats, moistened by perspiration, showed the great heat of the day. Behind the first detachment of infantry came three six-pounders; next a soldier carrying a high silver cross, and then a small car driven by soldiers riding black horses. Upon the bier were the coat, sword, hat, and orders of the deceased General. In the rear came the General's charger, and behind it a figure in black armour, symbolical in every Austrian military funeral of grief. The remainder of the infantry followed, and the procession was closed by the Generals, Colonels, officers, and friends of the deceased. The procession turned out of the Piazza Bra up the Corso Porta Nova, and passed out of the city by the beautiful gate at its extremity."

## CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

On the 8th inst. the following telegram was sent by the Emperor of the French, from Vaucluse, to the Empress:—

An armistice has been agreed on between the Emperor of Austria and myself. Commissioners have been appointed for the arrangement of its particulars and duration.

Then followed an order of the day:—

VALEGGIO, July 10.  
Soldiers.—An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August next. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labours, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to continue the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and your devotion. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of my army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers.

On Monday the *Moniteur* explained under what circumstances the armistice had taken place:—

The great neutral Powers exchanged communications with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerent parties, whose first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavour to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when our fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which the mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions the armistice was concluded.

The Viennese papers also took care to inform the Austrian public that it was Napoleon, and not their own Sovereign, who had proposed an armistice.

On Monday the Emperors met at Villafranca. Next day it was known throughout Europe that a peace had been concluded. The terms of the treaty were thus stated by Napoleon to the Empress:—

An Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria keeps Venetia, but it is to form a part of the Italian Confederation.

A general amnesty.

The Austrian account of the conditions is not perfectly identical with this. The Emperor of the French says that Lombardy (which undoubtedly includes the two fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua) has been given up by Austria. But, say the Austrian telegrams (and they are doubtless correct):—

Austria relinquishes Lombardy up to the Mincio line, but retains Venetia, with Peschiera, Mantua, and Borgoforte.

She joins the Italian Confederation, but probably with Venetia alone.

The Tuscan and Modenese Sovereign return to their States.

All persons compromised during recent events receive full amnesty.

This is not the place to make any comment on this event; but we must point out the significant fact that the King of Sardinia was completely excluded from the arrangement, which was made between the two Emperors alone. It is reported that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation.

The latest news from the late seat of war is that the Emperor was about to leave for Paris, but that he will defer his official entry until he makes it at the head of the army of Italy.

Since the peace and its terms were announced, the *Moniteur* has published a proclamation of the Emperor, announcing to the soldiers the bases of the peace which has been concluded:—

"The principal aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become, for the first time, a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation."

The union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, which will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary military reforms. Italy will henceforth be mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not make progress in order and liberty."

You will soon return to France, and your grateful fatherland will receive with delight the soldiers who carried out arms to such exalted glory, and in two months have freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which were no longer in relation to the interests which France had in this fearful war. Be, therefore, proud of your success, and of the results obtained, and, above all, be proud of being beloved children of France—which will always be a great nation as long as she possesses a heart to understand noble causes, and men like yourselves found ready to defend her."

## COUNT CAVOUR REPRIMANDS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

COUNT CAVOUR has addressed to the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister in London, a note which is more remarkable, perhaps, for the manner than the matter. The Count had grown great; and we believe our readers will find a corresponding touch of insolence in this letter:—

Monsieur le Marquis.—Sir James Hudson, by order of the Earl of Malmesbury, has given me a copy of a despatch relating to the affairs of Parma.

In this communication the British Minister for Foreign Affairs endeavours to establish that, by the acts of Sardinia, the Government of Parma would have found it impossible to protest against the entry of Austrian troops into the duchy if they had attempted to do so, not being able any longer to found such a protest on the neutral character of the duchy. The Earl of Malmesbury adds, that the Government of Parma has never departed from that line of the strictest neutrality, and that Austria has not given an example of not paying attention to it, from which he concludes that the intervention of Sardinia could only be regarded as a cruel and unjustifiable exercise of force against a weak and petty State.

I shall abstain from giving my opinion as to the unfriendly tone of this communication, and confine myself to rectifying the facts therein related—facts which are even so notorious that any one, after having read the despatch in question, might, with good reason, ask himself whether the Minister who thus accuses us has looked at the map of the theatre of war. No one can, in fact, be ignorant that it was on the territory of Parma that the attack against Piedmont was prepared; it was there that the Austrian troops concentrated themselves in threatening our frontier, and it was by borrowing the territory of the duchy that they invaded Piedmont.

Piacenza had become the principal base of the offensive operations of Count Gyulai. Voghera and Tortona were occupied by a corps-d'armée, which debouched by the frontier of Piacenza. The attack made on Bobbio came from that place. If Alessandria were threatened, and if our communications with Genoa were for a moment compromised, it was to the violation of the territory of the duchy that it must be attributed.

Did the Government of Parma protest against those acts, which took place under its eyes! It did not utter a single word to prevent, as much as it was in its power, the military operations of its ally against a neighbouring State, with whom it affirms it was anxious to keep up friendly relations. When hostilities were imminent, propriety, as well as international duties, would have at least required that a communication of some kind should have been made to Sardinia, in order to give explanations as to the line of conduct which the Government of Parma proposed to itself to follow under the exceptional circumstances in which it found itself placed. Nothing was said to us on the subject.

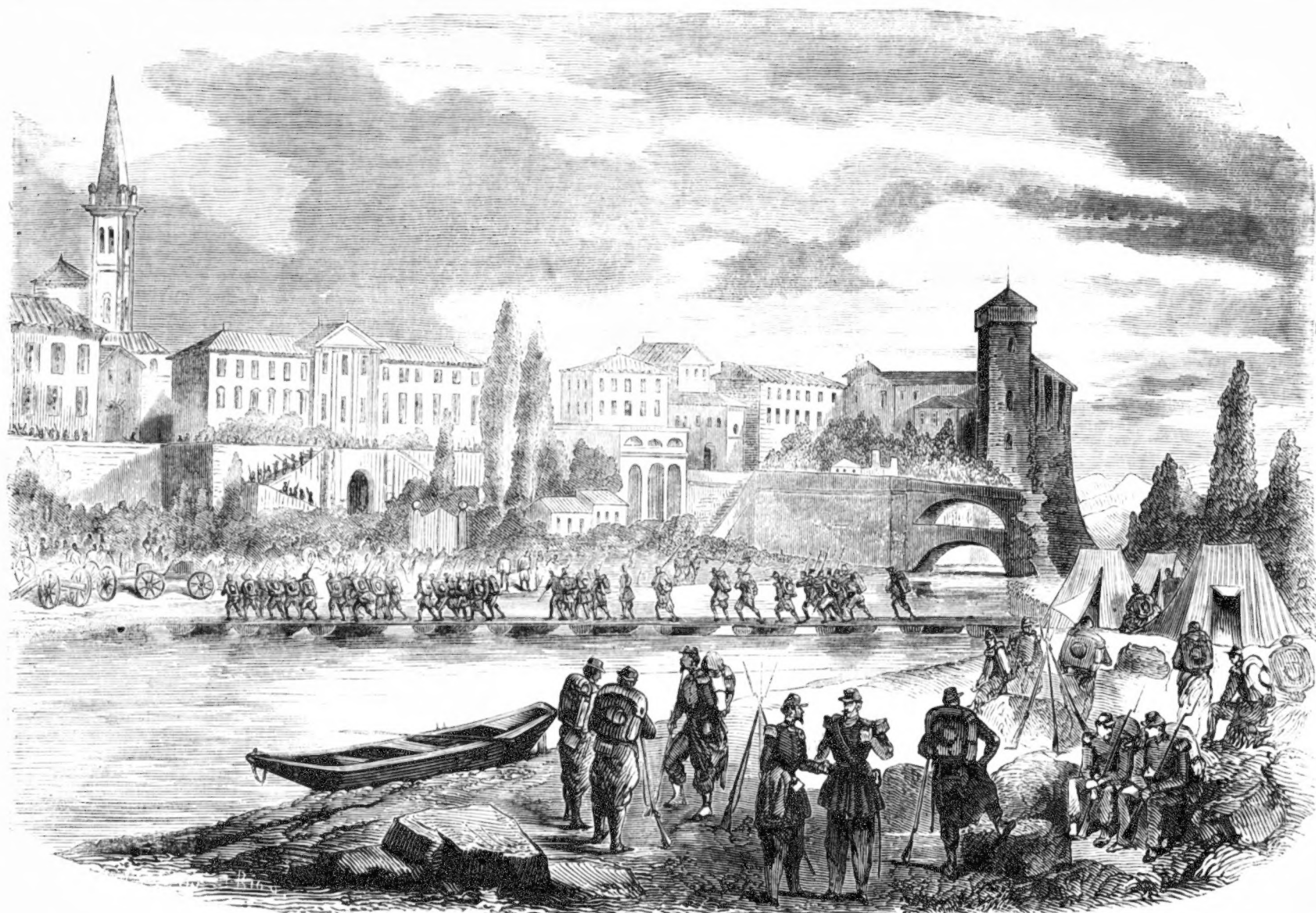
It was not until the plans of the enemy had failed, and when, the allied armies of France and Piedmont having in their turn assumed the offensive, the Austrians were on the eve of evacuating the duchies, that the desire of maintaining neutrality was spoken of. It is evident that, after all that had taken place, such a pretension could not be accepted.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in his despatch, only wished to prove a fact, that the Government of Parma had never failed in its duties of neutrality, and that Austria had always respected them. In order to destroy those allegations I have only to remind you of the military operations which have taken place since the 29th of April: they prove that the information which the Earl of Malmesbury had received was completely incorrect. If the British Minister for Foreign Affairs had carried the discussion on other grounds, and had invoked in favour of the Government of Parma anterior treaties which placed it in an exceptional situation, it would have been easy for me to have replied to it in a satisfactory manner. My circular despatch of the 16th inst. enables you to do so if necessary. I beg you to read this despatch to Lord John Russell, and to leave him a copy of it.—I am, &c.,

CAVOUR.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—It is alleged that a young woman recently living at Lower Gornal, near Dudley, has been abused and murdered. Her body was found floating in Askey-bridge Pool on Sunday morning. Suspicion has fallen on a man named Hysou, who kept company with the girl.





FRENCH TROOPS CROSSING THE RIVER MUZZA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DURAND BRAGER.)

## PASSAGE OF THE MUZZA.

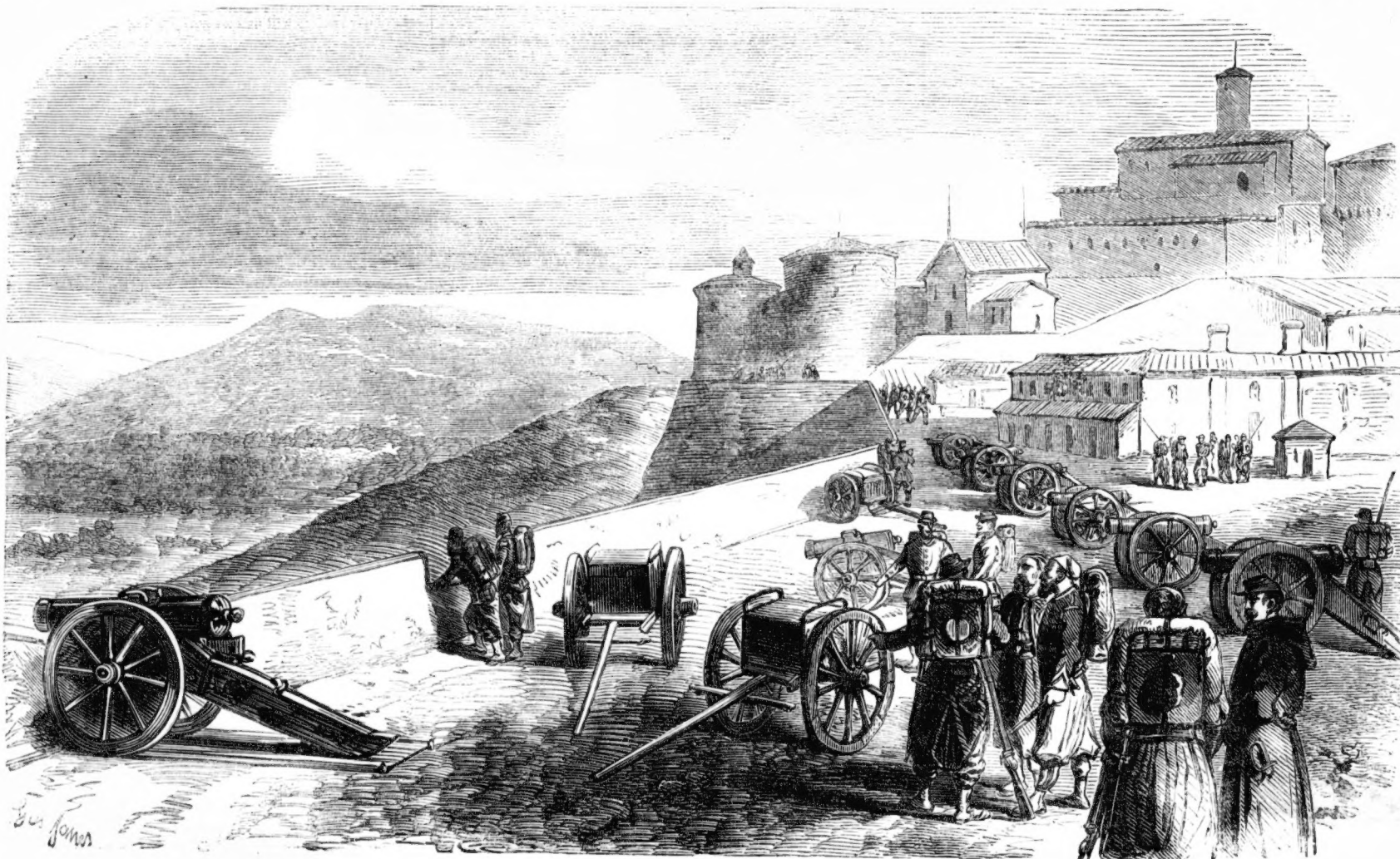
IMMEDIATELY after the termination of the battle of the Melegnano the Austrians crossed the little River Muzza, and continued their retreat towards the fortress of Pizzighetone, situated on the Adda. After having blown up the works and destroyed the bridge at this place they hastened on to the line of the Mincio, retiring so fast that they omitted to destroy the various bridges over the Serio, the Oglio, or the Mella. The main portion of the allied armies advanced by way of Vaprio and Casano; but certain troops proceeded to Lodi, so as to leave the Austrians in a state of uncertainty as to where the passage of the Adda was really to be effected by the bulk of the army. These troops had to cross the Muzza, and it is this incident which forms the subject of the annexed Engraving.

## BRESCIA.

SOME interesting particulars respecting the town and citadel of Brescia will be found in our artist's letter from Italy in the last Number of the *Illustrated Times*. The Engravings which we this week publish represent, the one, the interior of the citadel; the other, the entry of the Sardinian troops into the town, with the King in their midst, on which occasion the stern-looking grey houses were festively decorated with tricolours and gay carpeting—the windows and balconies, as well as the streets, being filled with an enthusiastic crowd, who scattered flowers before the troops on their line of march.

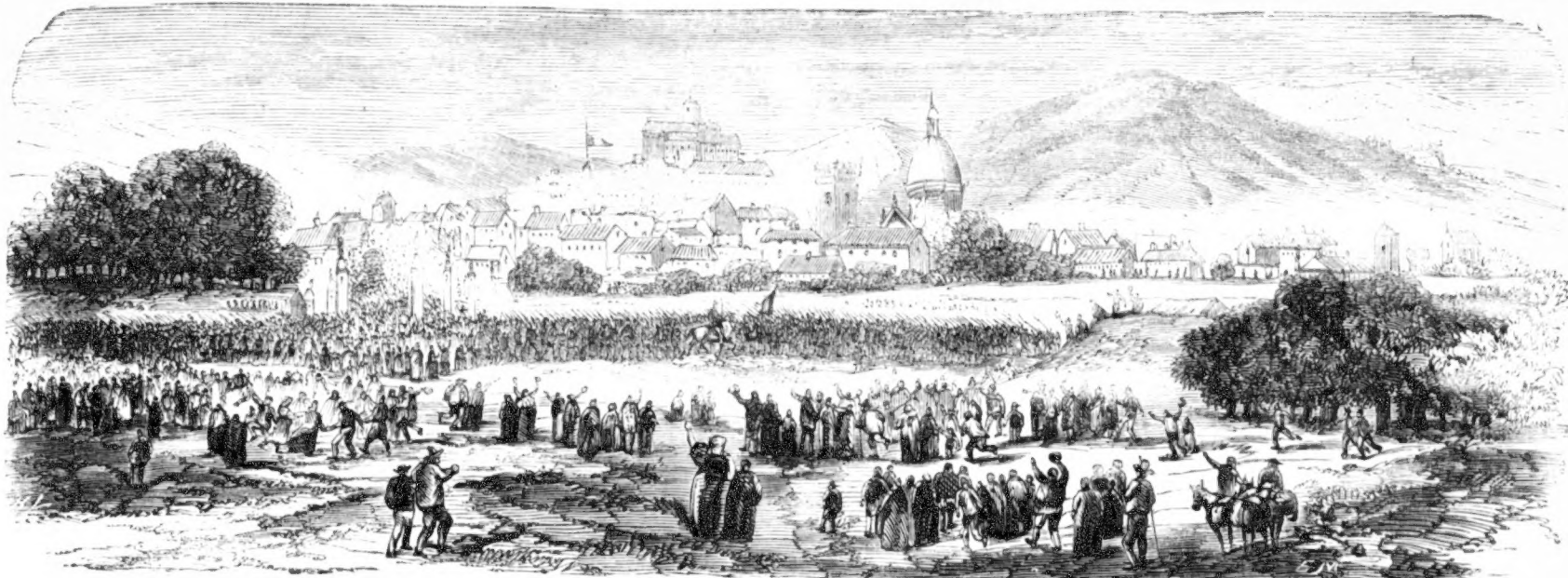
Brescia has always been distinguished for its ardour in the national cause, and was, in consequence, fearfully ill-treated by General Haynau. But the tragedy enacted there in 1849 rather increased the patriotism of

the great mass of the inhabitants. There is, of course, in Brescia, as well as in every other populous Italian town, the old generation of nobles who are reactionary, and the priesthood, which belongs to Austria, the dutiful daughter of the Romish Church. But this is only a small, very small fraction, which comes scarcely into account. The great majority of the people engaged in trade are heart and soul with the movement. The chief production along the southern slopes of the Alps is silk, and the towns are the centres where the produce of the surrounding country is disposed of. These towns are not like other country towns on the Continent, full of prejudices and far behind their age. Although they are on a smaller scale, they resemble in their spirit those large manufacturing towns of England which are the most advanced part of the community; the difference is that most of them have played a more or



INTERIOR OF THE CITADEL OF BRESCIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULLIN.)





ARRIVAL OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY AT BRESCIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULLIN.)

less prominent part in history, which they are proud of. They are, in fact, still what they were as *Municipia* under the Romans and as free towns in the middle ages—the strength and pride of Italy.

**CASTIGLIONE.** CASTIGLIONE, from the heights of which the Sketch engraved on the preceding page was made, lies just on the edge of the hilly country

to the south of the Lake of Garda. Like all Italian towns, it has its old wall of inclosure and its ruined citadel, now supporting vines and ivy. From the top of it a good view may be obtained far down towards the



1. SOLFERINO.

3. AUSTRIAN BATTERIES.

2. MANTUA.

4. CASTEL-GOFFREDO.

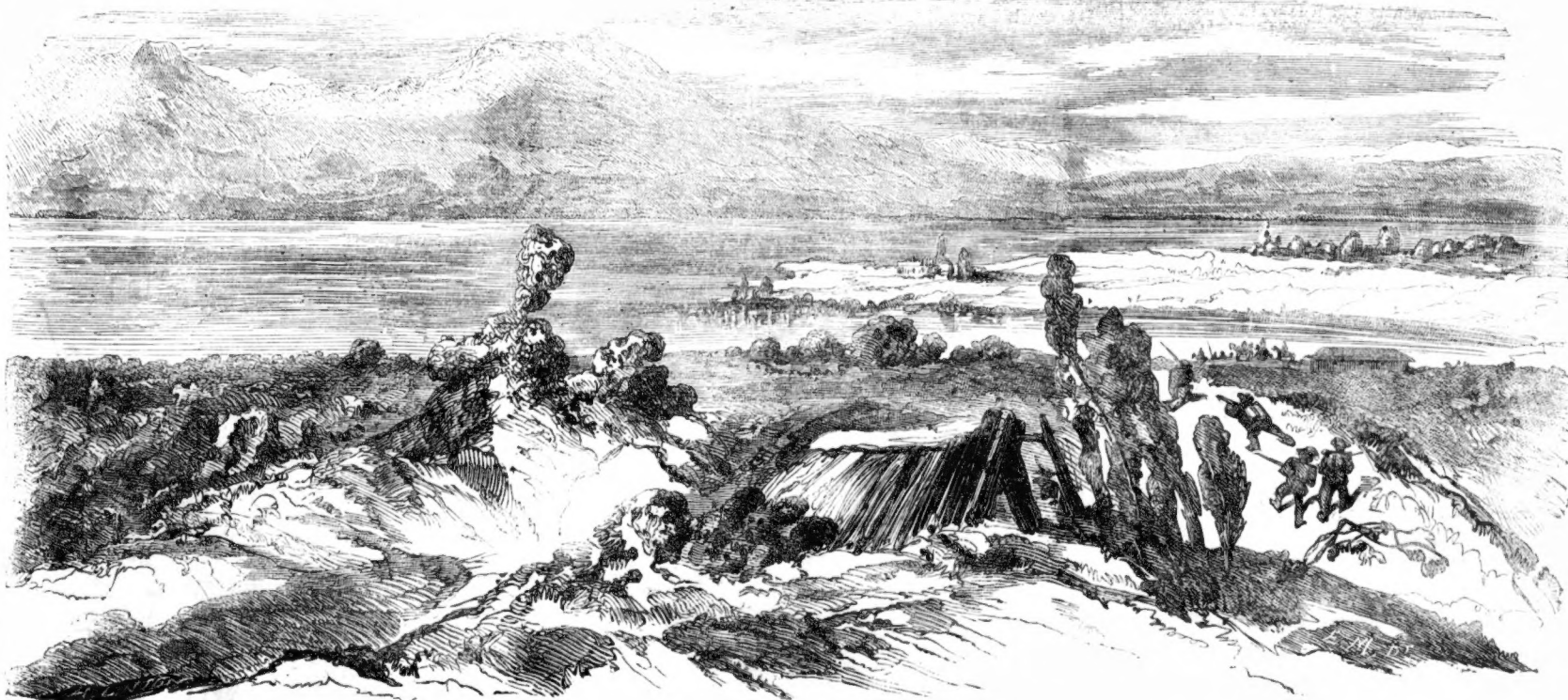
THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO, AS SEEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF CASTIGLIONE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULLIN.)

Mincio, and in clear days towards the south-east as far as Mantua. All this hilly country seems to have been formed by the deposits of the lake at a time when the whole plain of Upper Italy formed, perhaps, part of the lake. There is not a trace of rock, although the hills on

the edge towards the plain cannot be less than 500 to 600 feet in height. These hills are an agglomeration of gravel and smooth round stones, and most of them are covered with vines, which are trained up to small trees in the usual Upper Italian style.

**DESENZANO.**

DESENZANO is a small town on the south-west bank of the Lago di Garda, on which it has a fishing port. Recently the country between Desenzano and Rivoltella has been occupied by the Piedmontese and



ADVANCED POST OF BERSAGLIERI, BETWEEN DESENZANO AND RIVOLTELLA, ON THE BANKS OF THE LAGO DI GARDA.



French outposts. Our Illustration is a view taken in the immediate neighbourhood of Desenzano. The town itself is situated on the shores of the lake, and has a population of about 5000, two-thirds of whom are engaged in the manufacture of silk and silk hosiery, for which the town has long been celebrated. Immediately above the town rises a fine old castle, which in olden times commanded the road between Brescia and Verona.

#### PROTEST OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

THE *Vienna Gazette* publishes a protest of the Duchess Regent of Parma, dated from St. Gall, in Switzerland. She says:—

Being removed from the country which we governed with real love in the name of our orphan son, we have been painfully affected by hearing of the serious political changes which have taken place, contrary to the directions left by us on our departure, and to the rights and interests of the Duke of Parma.

In consequence, we are compelled, in spite of ourselves, to raise complaints against a part of our subjects and against a neighbouring Government, which intends to establish itself in our place, and which, without any legitimate motive, would regard us as an enemy. In truth, we never could have expected such events. When on the 3rd of May our subjects came of their own accord and replaced themselves under our authority, we saw in that fact a sign of the good feelings of the country towards us; as to abroad, we constantly received on the part of all the Powers, including the belligerent ones, marks of a cordial understanding, which perfectly responded to the policy which we had constantly followed.

Nevertheless, the events which have taken place in the States of our house, first at Pontremoli, then in the capital, and lastly at Piacenza, are violations of the rights of our son, the Duke of Parma, Robert I., and we cannot refrain from protesting in a public and solemn manner, as we do by this document, against the acts of rebellion committed by the municipalities of Parma, Piacenza, and Pontremoli, in speaking in the name of the people, in arrogating to themselves the right of releasing them from the obedience they owe to the Duke as his subjects, and in proclaiming the incorporation of the country with the kingdom of Piedmont.

We moreover protest against the proceedings of the Piedmontese Government—first in the province of Pontremoli, and afterwards in other parts of the country; seeing that that Government has, on the one hand, excited and supported the revolution, and on the other has, contrary to all right, and to the stipulations of European treaties in general, and of special treaties with Piedmont in particular, accepted the delivery made to it of the Duchy of Parma, and that without any provocation or legitimate cause of war.

At the same time we reject any argument which may be invoked as a motive or pretext *de lege* or *de facto* to render us jointly responsible with Austria for the acts of that Power towards Piedmont when the former started from the fortress of Piacenza.

We also protest against all those who, in the course of political vicissitudes, have made or may make any attack whatever against the rights of our son—rights which we declare by the present document to maintain intact and all their integrity.

We further protest and declare that we consider as null and void all the acts which have already been done or which may be done in the States of Parma against the rights of our well-beloved son. We protest likewise against the consequences of these acts, reserving to ourselves at any time whatever, and by all legal means, to re-establish the before-mentioned rights.

We make this solemn protest in the presence of God and man; we protest not only in the interest of our son, but also in that of his subjects, and we desire that our protest may be made known to the Powers on whom the public law of Europe reposes. We appeal to those Powers with the fullest confidence that their enlightened justice, in the interest of the inviolability of the rights of Sovereigns and of States, and in their magnanimity, they will take to heart and effectually support the cause of the young orphan Sovereign of Parma.

#### IRELAND.

LORD CARLISLE AT DUBLIN.—The Corporate address to the Lord Lieutenant was presented on Wednesday afternoon at the Castle with the usual civic state. The address, which was brief, touched upon the late war, and the necessity of neutrality. Reference was also made to Lord Eglinton's good offices towards the promotion of the Galway Packet Station, and the necessity of preserving intact the Viceroyal office in Ireland. His Lordship's reply was strictly in accordance with the tenor of the address, save that he made no reference to the packet station.

FOLLY, AND THE END OF IT.—Two officers of a regiment stationed at the Curragh had been tried by court-martial for one of those witless, brainless practical jokes of which we have heard enough. Upon hearing the sentence of the Court—"that both be cashiered"—one of them betook himself to the river, and there, in continuation of his folly, drowned himself.

SHOCKING MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—An inquest was held a few days since on the body of Edmund Morphy, who was beaten to death on the high road. He was herdsman to Mr. Bradshaw, of Cappawhite, in the county of Tipperary, and his offence against the Ribbon confederacy was that a short time previously he prosecuted parties for allowing their cattle to trespass upon his master's land. They were fined small sums by the local magistrates; but, ere leaving the Sessions Court, an intimation was conveyed to Murphy that the trespassers would be revenged. Suspicion has fallen upon two young men who have disappeared from the locality since the murder. In their mother's house was found a flannel jacket and a towel marked with blood. At the inquest it was admitted that there were several dwellings within sight of the scene of the murder, and many of the inhabitants were at home, but not one witnessed the deed nor saw anything to attract their attention. The usual verdict in such cases was returned—viz., "That the deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown."

FATAL FACTION FIGHT.—An inquest was held on Friday week, at Dundonald, in the county Galway, on the body of a shoemaker, named Dolan, who died from the effects of a beating received in a faction fight. It appeared in evidence that the "Knocktons and Costellos" were hereditary enemies; that they met at a public-house to fight; that they adjourned to the open air for the purpose, and whilst sticks and stones were plying with terrible effect the shoemaker rushed in to have a blow at any one. Thus he came in for more than he was able to bear. His wife deposed to having come up just before her husband fell; saw him receive two blows of a stick each from two of four men who were engaged fighting. The deceased was a cripple. The jury found—"The opinion of the jury is, that Thomas Dolan's death was caused by drink and a fall, as it is likely he lost his crutch by some means not known to the jury." Thus the jury ignored the blows, and attributed the death of Dolan to drink and a fall.

#### SCOTLAND.

DEATH FROM DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION.—At Dunfermline a young woman in humble life (a factory-worker) had been for some time courted by a young man who had promised her marriage. On the evening of Thursday week, after factory hours, she went with a companion to gather "blackberries" in the town's plantation; and here they encountered the sister of her sweetheart, who abruptly told them that her brother was about to be married to another young woman. Her companion noticed at the time that she grew very pale. However, she walked on for some time, when she complained of being ill, and asked for drink. She obtained it, but soon after fell down, and exclaimed that she was brokenhearted and dying. She was carried to some houses close by, when she requested that her sweetheart should be sent for. He resided in a hamlet about half a mile distant, and immediately promised to come; but, not making his appearance within a reasonable time, another message was sent, with the result of a similar promise and non-performance. The poor girl lingered in great mental excitement till two o'clock on Friday morning, when she expired.

#### THE PROVINCES.

THE NEW ELECTIONS.—Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Pelham Villiers have been re-elected by their constituents. At Ashton the Mayor read a letter from Mr. Gibson, thanking the electors for dispensing with his presence, as he had been so recently amongst them. There was no opposition at Wolverhampton to the new President of the Poor-Law Board. Mr. Villiers, in addressing his constituents, referred to the great success of the free trade policy with which his name was associated. He remarked that he had not solicited office, but had accepted it when offered in the hope that he might be able to do some good.

"BOTTLING" VOTERS.—The case of "bottling" a voter at Bury, which has been frequently before the public, came up on Saturday for magisterial examination. Three men were committed for trial to the Liverpool Assizes on the charge, and two were dismissed. Another case, of the same nature, will be examined on the 23rd, before the Bury magistrates.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR DONCASTER.—On Saturday morning a daring highway robbery was perpetrated on the highway leading from Doncaster to Pontefract. An Irish drover, named Fitzpatrick, had bought fourteen head of cattle on Friday, intending to take them to the Doncaster cattle market on the following day. Early on Saturday morning he took them out to pasture by the roadside, and while he was watching four men came up to him and robbed him of £23 10s. They afterwards threw him into a pond by the roadside and otherwise ill-treated him.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 108.

LEGISLATORS POISONED AND BAKED.

OUR legislators are in a most distressing case. They are now every night baked and poisoned—baked by the heat, poisoned by the Thames. Hitherto it has always been possible to keep the atmosphere in the House comparatively cool and refreshing; for, whatever might be the range of the thermometer outside, our ventilators, by pumping the air into the House through ingeniously contrived jets of iced spray, could always keep it down to 65 deg. within. But now the stench from the river sets all their skill and science at defiance. They can manufacture the iced spray as usual, and they can force the air thus ingeniously cooled through shafts and perforated floors into the legislative chamber—but, alas! the stench comes with it. They can cool the air, but they cannot purify it. It might be sent in as heretofore, but it would come so loaded with the impure exhalations of the Thames that it is deemed better on the whole to keep it out. Heat is bad, but stench is worse; and so we are obliged to sacrifice coolness in our endeavours to obtain purity, and to endure being baked or stewed rather than be poisoned. But alas, again! we cannot get the purity, for still the stench comes. In vain we close the windows and shut down our patent valves. Still the vile stench comes. It gains admittance through the doors, forces itself through the crevices of the windows, and seems at times as if it penetrated through the solid walls; and so we are baked and poisoned too. We used to keep our thermometers down to 62 deg. in the hottest weather, but lately they have been up to 75 deg. People at a distance, in places which the stench does not visit, fancy our sufferings are imaginary, or, as they say, that we make a great fuss about nothing; but let them come here when the tide is at three-quarters flow, and stop until it is at three-quarters ebb, and they will soon be undeceived, for the stench is during that period hideous, ghastly, and almost insupportable. It not only offends our noses, but it gets downwards into our gastric regions, and in many cases produces nausea, &c. No; it is not an imagination, but a terrible reality, this demon of the Thames; and, if it be not laid, there will be no alternative but to hurry over the supplies and cut.

#### REINED-UP.

At present, how this demon is to be exorcised and quietly laid does not appear, though, unless it can be done, there is no remedy against the foul infection of his poisonous breath. All we can do is to rush to temporary and imperfect counteraction. Mr. Speaker keeps a handkerchief soaked in eau-de-cologne at his nose. The clerks at the table have a scent-bottle always before them. Numbers of the members carry camphor in their pockets as a detergent. The snufftakers assiduously supply their nasal organs with snuff. The smokers rush away for a weed, while others neglect their noses, but are careful to keep out or eject the enemy from their stomachs by brandy and soda. But all these expedients result in but small success. Many suggestions have been made to mitigate the evil. Among others we have heard a longing expressed that the rule against smoking on the premises should be suspended, that pipes and cigars should be introduced even into the House, and that our Parliament should be turned into a "Tabac Collegium." This would be a capital move, but we fear it will not be adopted, though it might be useful in other ways than that of counteracting the stench. It would shorten the speeches certainly, though whether it would contract the sittings is doubtful. Some have hinted that if this go on a removal will be necessary. "Parliament used in olden times to sit in other places than Westminster. Why might it not now? Why should it not adjourn to Oxford, or Winchester, or Marlborough House, or have a temporary chamber partitioned off in the Crystal Palace?" But it is evident to all who reflect that removal is now impossible. Parliament is now too cumbersome to shift its locality. No, most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors! Come what may, here you are, and here you must remain—chained to the rock like another Prometheus Vincens, with this monster at your vitals, until you shall have paid the penalties for your crimes.

#### SERVES THEM RIGHT.

For let it never be forgotten that this alarming evil is of your own creation. For years and years past you have been sowing, and now you must reap. Such is Nature's inexorable law. For a long time past, against many warnings, you have been enacting that all cesspools should be abolished, and that the filth of this vast city should be turned into the Thames; and now you are reaping the reward. This was your law, and all infraction of it you rewarded with penalties. But Nature has laws as well as you, and penalties too. And in this case your law was clearly an infraction of Nature's laws, and you must pay the penalties; and as you were the prime sinners, it is right that you should be the sufferers. When you got rid of the filth from your houses, you were like the foolish man who signed a bill for a heavy debt, and then said, "Thank goodness, I've got rid of that debt." But in time the bill, of course, came back, and with interest. And so your bill has come back with fearful charges thereon. Mr. Tite tells us that "every day we discharge into the Thames eighteen million gallons of sewage water, and that this vast volume of liquid holds six hundred tons of mud, and two hundred tons of other and solid matter, which it not only putrid itself, but is the cause of putrefaction in the body which it meets." No wonder that Father Thames' breath should be foul.

#### GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

It is clearly a just thing that our legislators should suffer, and we now see that it will lead to valuable results. The Thames did not set to this unbearable pitch of foulness in a day nor a year. For many years past the evil has been festering. And all along the low banks of the southern side of the river the people there suffered greatly, long before the effluvia penetrated the House of Commons. But no notice was taken of their sufferings. "The Thames stunk very badly last night at the House of Commons," said we to a jolly butcher living on its banks. "I'm glad of it," he replied; "I hope it will give 'em a twister, as it did me last year. Depend upon it if it hadn't meddled with them they would never have thought of us." And there is truth in this, no doubt. We do not believe that the rich are quite indifferent to the sufferings of the poor under any circumstances. But rich men's sympathy for poor men's sufferings is certainly very much intensified when by experience they know in a measure what those sufferings are. And so we leave the subject.

#### JACK ASHORE.

A sailor ashore has always been thought to be a very useless and awkward animal; and this tradition (for a very old tradition it is) included officers as well as men. Hence the apparent anomaly that sailors were seldom intrusted with the government of our navy. Good seamen they might be, and excellent officers, but not men of business. As much out of place, indeed, in an official bureau as Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim would have been in a merchant's counting-house. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*—Let the cobbler stick to his last. And no doubt there was truth in this tradition. Sailors were not men of business, neither the officers nor the men. But time and education have, in no small measure, changed all this; and your naval officer is now quite as fit (to say no more), we apprehend, to manage our naval department as chairman of quarter sessions and country squires. At all events, if this be not the rule, Lord Clarence Paget is, we should say, an exception; for every one who heard his Lordship introduce the Naval Estimates to the House on Friday, and watched him as he superintended the passing the votes in supply on Monday, must have felt that, gallant and able seaman as he is, he is also equally a man of business. At first the noble Lord was somewhat nervous; and well he might be, for his duties were arduous and novel. He could handle a 91-gun ship—had often done it—and in the Baltic had gained great credit for his able seamanship and the smartness and discipline of his ship. But handling a man-of-war is very different to handling that mass of figures which lay before him; and for a time, no doubt, he would much rather have been on the quarter-deck of the Princess Royal, alongside a Russian frigate, than standing there, with five hundred eyes upon him, and some dozen sharp critics, each armed with paper and pencil, to check his statements and haul him to if he made

a mistake. But he soon got his wind; and, when he sat down, it was the general opinion in the House, amongst friends and foes, that the task has seldom been performed with more ability; and that, instead of being the Secretary to the Admiralty, his Lordship certainly ought to be First Lord.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN GREENE IN A DIFFICULTY.

On Friday—the same Friday—we had a little scene. The Honourable Mr. Cowper had introduced his bill to stop the erection of those "illuminated indicators" which have so shocked the sensitive nerves of the inhabitants of Belgravia; and, a division being called, Mr. Speaker appointed Captain Greene, member for Kilkenny, to act as one of the tellers; but Mr. Greene, unused to the business, and not liking it, stoutly refused to act; whereupon another gentleman stepped into his place, and the change was announced to Mr. Speaker; but that high functionary maintained his authority, declared that it was not competent for Mr. Greene to refuse, and declined to accept the exchange. Of course, Mr. Greene, after this, obeyed the order at once. The reason why he was selected was because he had, by loudly calling "No!" challenged the decision of the Speaker when he declared "the Ayes have it."

#### DR. BRADY LOSES HIS HOLIDAY.

On the same night leave of absence was moved and obtained for Dr. Brady for a fortnight on the plea of urgent business. But a few minutes afterwards the hon. member, not knowing that the motion had been made, sidled up to the table to speak to the clerk, by which act he cancelled his leave, for it is a rule that no member who has leave of absence can enter the House without forfeiting his indulgence. This "leave of absence" puzzles some people; for, as it is well known that members may go to the House or stay away, it seems strange that they should occasionally ask for leave of absence; but it must be remembered that, though every member may go or come to "the House" as he pleases, he is liable to serve on committee, when he must be in attendance. This leave of absence, then, frees him for the time from this liability.

#### DEPUTATIONS.

We have had several deputations lately in the lobby: deputations to urge members to oppose or support bills—deputations to solicit the patronage of honourable members for some public dinner, &c., &c. But there was one deputation which had far more interest for us than these. It was a deputation of miners—coal-miners, iron-miners, &c.—and its object was to wait upon certain well-known philanthropic members, to urge upon them to bring in a bill to shorten the hours of labour down in the mines, and generally "to improve the social condition" of the workers there. A few wandering rays of light, it seems, finding their way into these dark regions, excited the wish for more, and now the wish has grown into action; and the Yorkshire miners, and the Lancashire, and the Welsh, and Cornish, have by some means corresponded, and, at length, sent a deputation to ask a British Parliament to do something to satisfy their cravings. And who will not wish them success?

### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in withdrawing his motion on the Italian correspondence, said that, as an armistice had been concluded between France and Austria, it would be better to avoid expressions of opinion which would only embarrass the Government under present circumstances. But he could not abandon the motion without expressing his fervent wish that the Government would insist upon the voice of this country being heard in the negotiations which would ensue. In withdrawing his motion, he reserved to himself the right of bringing it forward on a future occasion.

LORD NORMANBY expressed his want of confidence in Lord Palmerston, whose policy was so identified with that of France that the French Government had thought it unnecessary to communicate officially its recent circular to her Majesty's Government. From the turn which events had taken it was more than ever necessary to watch affairs abroad with the most scrupulous anxiety.

LORD GRANVILLE thanked Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for the course he had thought fit to adopt. The intelligence received that morning gave evidence of the desire on the parts of the Emperors of France and Austria to come to an understanding.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. T. Duncombe as to when he was likely to make his financial statement,

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, it would be his duty to submit it immediately after the Naval and Military Estimates had passed through Committee, and this would depend upon the time their discussion would occupy, and upon the forbearance of members.

THE ARMISTICE.

MR. WALFORD inquired whether the Government had received any official information of an armistice having been concluded between France and Austria?

LORD J. RUSSELL replied that he only knew of the fact from an announcement in the *Monitor*.

THE BALLOT.

On the question that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, MR. H. BAKERLEY, who had put a notice upon the paper of his intention "to make a statement on the subject of the ballot," said that no measure of reform would, in his opinion, be complete and satisfactory that did not protect the electors at the polling-place, and that it was his determination never to lose sight of this object.

THE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH CHURCHES.

MR. STEUART called attention to the facilities by which a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Communion might by a private bill obtain admission into the Church of England, even though he may have countenanced what has been condemned by his own Church as dangerous error.

LORD PALMERSTON said that there was a bill upon the subject, and when that bill came on would be the proper moment for discussing the matter.

THE WAR.—MEXICO.

MR. S. FITZGERALD asked Lord J. Russell whether he would lay upon the table a copy of a despatch said to have been addressed to the Prussian Government or our Minister at Berlin, conveying the views of her Majesty's Government as to the course which that Power ought to pursue with reference to the war now going on in the north of Italy?

MR. SCHNEIDER called attention to the present state of Mexico, especially with reference to outrages committed upon British subjects; and asked what steps had been taken to obtain redress for such outrages?

MR. B. COCHRANE made an inquiry with reference to a circular of Count Cavour.

LORD J. RUSSELL, with reference to Mr. Cochrane's inquiry, stated that there had been no acknowledgment by her Majesty's Government of any annexation of territory. In reply to Mr. Fitzgerald, he said it would be very inconvenient to the public service if the despatch to which he had alluded were laid upon the table. A despatch had been addressed to the Court of Prussia which had reference to an opinion expressed by our Government against the unnecessary extension of the theatre of war. It was important that there should be no premature disclosure of this correspondence, especially since the announcement of an armistice. With regard to Mexico, it was true, he said, that British subjects had been exposed to outrages there; but it was a serious question in what way to protect them, but as much should be done as possible.

MR. BOWYER having made a few observations, MR. DISRAELI said he thought the statement of Lord J. Russell about giving advice to foreign Powers was not altogether free from an alarming character. If the policy of giving advice was sanctioned, and any Power took in consequence a course that should prove disastrous, we might find ourselves involved in a moral guarantee. The House ought to insist on the observance of a strict neutrality.

LORD J. RUSSELL cited a passage from one of Lord Malmesbury's despatches, advising the German Diet not to enter into war.

MR. DISRAELI admitted that such advice had been repeatedly given; but this, he said, was not the point. He had inferred from the statement of Lord J. Russell that he had written to the Court of Prussia recommending a policy which it ought to adopt, and this, he thought, was not consistent with strict and impartial neutrality.

LORD PALMERSTON remarked that the charge was that Lord J. Russell had given advice to the German Powers. This he had denied, but the Blue-



book showed that the late Government did give advice to the German Powers.

## THE NAVY.

After other topics had been discussed, the House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates.

Lord C. PAGET prefaced his exposition of these estimates by a statement of the exact condition of our naval forces at the present time for the defence of the coast. The number of steam-ships of the line in commission was—at home, 12; and in the Mediterranean, 14; total, 26. The number of steam-frigates was 16—namely, 13 at home, and 3 in the Mediterranean. Including corvettes, sloops, and other vessels, there were 106 in commission, besides a force of gun-boats. These vessels constituted our first line of defence. The second line consisted of 9 block-ships, manned by Coastguard men, which might be made very valuable ships, and the Admiralty proposed to place three of them at three of our principal ports. There was a reserve available in a few days, in the event of any emergency—in 3400 seamen on shore, and attached to them a large body of coast volunteers—sufficient to man twelve line-of-battle ships. The construction of ships during this year had been, he said, marvellous in extent. There were 10 sail of the line ready for commission; there would be three more in the course of the autumn, and one was under repair; so that we had at this time a total of 40 steam-ships of the line; and at the end of the financial year there would be 50 sail of the line afloat (independent of the block-ships), 37 frigates, and 140 corvettes, sloops, and other vessels of that class. Even this did not represent the naval force of England. There were 231 merchant steam-vessels which might be easily adapted to receive an armament; and there was yet another source from which our Navy could be easily recruited—namely, our merchant-yards, where a vast number of vessels might be rapidly built, at the rate of half a dozen corvettes per month, over and above the supply from our dockyards. Lord Clarence then proceeded through the different estimates, adding, to make them, as he said, intelligible, explanation and comment, and he concluded by moving the first vote for an additional number of men.

Sir J. PAKINGTON reviewed the several topics of Lord Clarence's speech, and defended the measures of the late Board of Admiralty.

The discussion which ensued was not confined to the vote immediately before the Committee, but spread over the whole of the estimates, and extended to the expenditure for the Navy, which Mr. Lindsay insisted was profuse; to the policy of bounties for manning the Navy; and the constitution of the Admiralty Board.

The vote and the two succeeding votes were agreed to, and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of land in Ireland; and Sir G. LEWIS a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London.

## MONDAY, JULY 11.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## RIFLE CORPS.

Lord RUSSELL, in reply to questions from Lords Vivian, Clanricarde, and Malmesbury, said it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to pay instructors for the volunteer rifle corps; it was simply intended to supply them with trained instructors, who would be paid and boarded by the rifle corps themselves. Neither was it designed to issue pay and uniforms to the corps of volunteer artillery, but only to supply them with guns, ammunition, and instruction. He also stated that her Majesty's Government had made preparations for the instruction of twenty-five adjutants and 100 sergeants at the School of Musketry at Hythe, who, when sufficiently trained, would be employed to instruct their comrades in the use of the Enfield rifle, which would then be issued to the embodied militia.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

Lord GRANVILLE, in answer to a question from Lord Cork, said the Government did not intend to introduce a bill this Session for the better management of the funds of endowed schools in Ireland. The subject, however, was at the present moment under the consideration of the Government.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

A long discussion arose upon the further consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (No. 2) Bill, mainly with reference to the Government guarantee. A motion was made to adjourn the further consideration for a fortnight, which was negatived upon a division, and the Lords' amendments were agreed to.

## THE ARMISTICE.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether her Majesty's Government had received any official intimation from that of France of the armistice agreed to between the allies and Austria; whether it was a mere military convention, or whether it held out any prospect of negotiations for peace?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had nothing to add to what he stated on Friday. It appeared on the face of the armistice that it was only for military purposes; at the same time, its duration being for five weeks, he could not but hope that the belligerent Powers would propose some terms by which hostilities could be put an end to. No further official information, however, had been received upon the subject, except a telegram from our Ambassador at Paris.

## SUPPLY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. KINNAIRD called attention to the propriety of securing a road for the passage of carriages and horses from Charing-cross through Spring-gardens into St. James's Park, and asked the Chief Commissioner of Works whether he intended to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the pulling down of Berkeley House to take steps for effecting this great improvement?

Mr. FITZROY observed that Mr. Kinnaird should have shown the great advantage of the proposed "improvement," and that it could be accomplished at a small cost. He (Mr. Fitzroy) was prepared to take issue with him upon both points. He believed the advantage would be small, and that the expense would be not less than £53,000.

## BOUNTY TO SEAMEN.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked Lord C. Paget for further explanation of an announcement he had made on Friday, since confirmed by an order in Council, of the intention of the Government to extend the bounty to seamen retrospectively, which he thought would establish a dangerous precedent. He wished to know what were the reasons for this change of policy, what would be the cost, and in what manner it was proposed to ask for the money.

Lord C. PAGET said he could not then state the exact amount of the expense, and, as the measure would come before the House when the estimate was laid upon the table, he requested to be excused from continuing the discussion.

## OUR FORCES AT HOME.

In reply to Colonel Dickson, General PELL read a detailed specification of the numbers of the several branches of the forces at home, which amounted in the whole, including the embodied militia, to 109,640 men.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

Speeches upon a great variety of subjects, which led to little or no discussion, were interposed by Mr. W. Williams, Colonel Dunne, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. Lindsay, before the Speaker was allowed to leave the chair, when the House was resolved into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Navy Estimates, which were debated until half-past twelve o'clock, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

## PAROCHIAL DEFAULTERS.

Mr. C. GILPIN moved the second reading of the Poor-law Board (Payment of Debts) Bill.

Mr. WALTER observed that portions of this bill were objectionable; but the second clause had a retrospective action, and unless this clause was withdrawn, he should be obliged to move the rejection of the bill. The object of this clause was to set aside a judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and compel ratepayers who had been assessed prospectively, paid their contributions, and obtained receipts, by an *ex post facto* law, to pay them over again to cover deficiencies occasioned by the acts of swindlers. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT defended the Bill. He explained the circumstances which had given rise to it, and was of opinion that it was fair and just that boards of guardians elected by the ratepayers should be enabled to pay debts, incurred under those circumstances, by a retrospective rate.

Mr. HENLEY moved that the debate be adjourned, but, after a short discussion, the motion was negatived by 64 to 44.

The House then divided upon the original motion, which was carried by 60 to 43; and the bill was read a second time.

The Court of Probate, &c. (Acquisition of Site), Bill, and the Clerk of the Council Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Some other business having been disposed of the House adjourned.

## TUESDAY, JULY 12.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE PEACE.

Lord WODEHOUSE communicated to the House a telegram received from the British Ambassador at Paris announcing that peace had been signed between the Emperors of France and Austria, and the terms on which it had been concluded.

## PROCEDURE IN CHANCERY.

Lord LYNCHBURGH, in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of taking evidence in the Courts of Chancery and its effects, and to report thereon, pointed out the different modes of pro-

cedure in the courts of common law and equity, and complained of the complicated method of taking evidence in the latter courts. He explained that evidence was taken by one set of persons and decided on by another, and that counsel had the means of tampering with evidence, or, as it was technically called, "cooking an affidavit." He insisted on the necessity of taking steps to remedy the defects of a system which he characterised as almost useless, very expensive, and very dilatory.

The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed to the motion. Lord CRAWFORD thought the motion for a Committee most desirable. Lord CHILDSFORD thought things were not so bad as described by Lord Lynchburgh, and that it would be better to remedy the defects by introducing a bill for that purpose than by appointing a Select Committee.

Lord BROUGHAM advocated the appointment of a Committee, as it would collect information as a basis for the drawing up of an effective measure on the subject.

Lord WENSLEYDALE made a few remarks; after which the motion was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE PEACE.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had been informed by the French Ambassador that peace between the two Emperors had been signed on Monday, and since then he had received a telegram from Lord Cowley stating the terms of the peace, which he read. He added, with reference to a rumour that the Emperor of the French would require that Savoy should be ceded to him, that the Emperor had made no such demand, and did not ask any addition whatever to his dominions.

## A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

At the instance of Mr. S. Herbert, who made a brief explanatory statement, Sir A. AGNEW postponed his motion on the subject of salutes to religious processions.

## CHISHOLM ANSTET'S CASE.

Mr. E. JAMES, in moving for a series of papers relating to the differences between Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey and the authorities at Hong-Kong, made a statement, in order, he said, that the grounds of his motion might be intelligible to the House.

Mr. C. FORSTER stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having only just entered upon his office, had found it impossible to make himself master of the correspondence upon this subject, but was ready to give all the papers which his public duty would allow, and he requested Mr. James to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. JAMES assented, and the motion was withdrawn.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Mr. COCHRANE moved an address to her Majesty to instruct the Civil Service Examiners that all persons who entered any service or profession prior to the 21st of May, 1855, to which service or profession the present system of examinations is applicable, shall be considered eligible for promotion without being subjected to any examination. He mentioned cases in which the existing rules operated harshly, and, in criticising the system of examination, the stringency of which he condemned, he adduced some rather ludicrous examples of the questions put to candidates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a general defence of the system, observed that Mr. Cochrane had not shown any sufficient reasons for the interference of the House, and, even if the House ought to interfere, it should not do so in the manner proposed in the motion.

After some remarks by Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Monsell, Mr. C. C. Clifford, and Captain Jervis, Lord PALMERSTON said, although, like all other arrangements, this system was liable to some imperfections, he believed that, on the whole, it had tended very much to the advantage of the public service, while it had given a stimulus to education all over the country. He had represented to the Civil Service Commissioners that some of the questions were open to objection; and the answer—which he thought a satisfactory one—was that they were superfluous questions, added to the elementary questions, in order to test the general efficiency and comparative intelligence of the young men. He recommended Mr. Cochrane to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

## PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the nomination of the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in appointing this Committee, he intended to call in question the acts of past Governments, or only to bring upon the late Administration a responsibility for their conduct? If the former, he warned him that he would enter upon a course that would do infinite mischief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated what he had stated when he moved for the Committee—that he did not intend to place any limitation upon the functions of the Committee.

Objections were raised to the paucity of Irish members proposed for this Committee, which provoked a very long discussion and a division. In the end the original list was agreed to without alteration.

## CATHOLIC GRIEVANCES.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill was then resumed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved to defer the second reading for three months. This, he observed, was said to be a small concession; but he contended that it was a direct attack upon the Protestant Government of this country and upon the securities provided by the Act of 1829. He denied that the disqualification (of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland) which this bill was intended to remove was the result of a mistake of Sir Robert Peel, and entreated the Government not to suffer an independent member to tamper with the principles of a great settlement.

This amendment was seconded by Sir B. BRIDGES.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the bill, he said, upon the principles announced by the author of the Roman Catholic Relief Act—namely, equal civil and religious privileges, and that the exceptions should be those only which were justified by special and peculiar circumstances. The principle of exceptions in the cases of the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland was that they possessed ecclesiastical patronage; but the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had no exclusive church patronage, and the jurisdiction he exercised was ministerial or limited, and he insisted that it was not a case that could justify the House of Commons in rejecting this bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE said, if the mode in which and the time when this measure was introduced were inconvenient, the arguments by which it was supported were still more objectionable. Sir G. Lewis had asserted that the exception in the Act of Emancipation was owing to an inadvertence of Sir R. Peel; but, if so, all the advocates of emancipation were equally mistaken, for this very exception was found in all the bills of 1813, 1821, and 1825. The principle kept in view by Sir R. Peel, as shown in his published posthumous papers, was not limited to the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage by the Irish Lord Chancellor, but had regard to the security of the Protestant Constitution and the Act of Settlement, since the Lord Chancellor actually did exercise delegated regal power in Ireland. He urged various objections to the bill, which he denounced in strong terms as an insidious as well as impolitic measure, insisting that, whether the nature of the office was regarded or the duties performed by the Irish Lord Chancellor, his exception in the Act of 1829 was justifiable, and should not be repealed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. Whether the Irish Lord Chancellor did, or did not, exercise ecclesiastical patronage, it was a function that might be easily provided for. Mr. Whiteside was mistaken in supposing that a Roman Catholic might fill the office of Lord Justice: this was expressly forbidden by statute, and it was not proposed to repeal that prohibition.

Mr. WALPOLE complained that Mr. Gladstone had not done justice to the arguments of Mr. Whiteside, who had stated—and this argument had received no answer—that Sir R. Peel had excluded certain offices from the operation of the Act of 1829, if it were shown that they were connected with the Crown.

Colonel DICKSON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the bill was in strict conformity with the spirit of the Act of 1829, which was that Roman Catholics should be admitted to every civil and religious privilege not connected with the exercise of ecclesiastical authority, and the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland was simply a political and judicial office.

Mr. DISRAELI said he did not think the question quite so clear as Lord Palmerston supposed; on the contrary, it was one of very considerable difficulty. He did not say that a great settlement should not be disturbed, if the change were justly required; but this ought to be shown. He should like the question to be referred to a Select Committee, and, if this was agreed to, he should support the second reading.

Sir G. LEWIS was prepared to agree to this proposition, and recommended Sir W. SOMERVILLE to accede to it.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE accepted the proposal of Mr. Disraeli. Colonel DICKSON, however, wished to withdraw his motion; but a division was called for, when the motion was negatived by 210 to 142, and, after some further discussion, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## CHURCH RATES.

Mr. DILLWYN, in the absence of Sir J. Trelawny, moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill.

Mr. DR CAKE moved to defer the second reading for six months. He was prepared, he said, to stand by the existing law, with all its imperfections, rather than give his assent to a measure which he believed to be one of

simple spoliation, and the first step towards the destruction of the Establishment.

The amendment was supported by Lord R. MONTAGU.

Mr. BAISES said he stood up avowedly as a Dissenter; and contended that the question to Dissenters was one of plain justice and conscience. It was neither right nor decent to compel them to pay for the support of an establishment from which they derived no benefit, and which they did not approve.

Mr. ADDERLEY said the law of church rates was founded upon a common-law liability, but the rate could not be levied without the consent of the majority. There might be a possible grievance under such a law, which, however, admitted of a remedy. He was of opinion that it would be better to cease agitation of this question, and leave the matter as it was.

After a few words by Mr. MELLOR in support of the bill, Mr. PACKE suggested as a reason why this bill should not be proceeded with that there was a Committee now sitting in the other House which was about to take evidence as to how this question could be best settled.

Mr. STANLAND spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. HENNESSY thought this was an assault on the Church of England by the Protestant Dissenters, and, as a Roman Catholic, thought this action of the Protestant Dissenters against the Church of England on this question should not be promoted by Catholic members of that House.

Sir G. LEWIS, premising that church rates differed in character from other local rates, being a voluntary rate, depending upon the vote of the vestry, showed the manner in which it operated. The gross amount received was £580,000, consisting of church rate £263,000; special endowments, £48,000; and voluntary contributions, £269,000, being larger in amount than the church rate. The whole question, therefore, related to about £260,000.

The total assessment for the county rate was £54,900,000, so that the present church rate did not exceed twopenny in the pound. The objection to the rate, therefore, could not be on account of the severity of the burden; it was mainly a conscientious objection. But there were objections which had operated upon members of the Established Church, as where, residing in districts, they were called upon to contribute both to the mother church and the district church; and where the unpopularity of the minister was made the ground of refusing a rate. The result was that while in a vast majority of the exclusively rural parishes church rates encountered little or no objection, in a large number of towns they were withheld. Hence, owing to this difference, every attempt to levy one uniform rate in all parishes, rural and town, would break down. He saw no reasonable prospect of the Government being able to prevail upon the House to agree to a compromise; and, although he did not deny that there were valid objections to the general and total abolition of a compulsory rate, he was prepared to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this bill.

Lord J. MANNERS expressed his astonishment at the conclusion at which Sir G. Lewis had arrived. He had confessed that in rural parishes church rates were no grievance, and that they were resisted in only a few towns, yet he came to the lame and impotent conclusion that the rates should be everywhere abolished.

Mr. DRYMOND observed that the Dissenters had acknowledged the real question in this case to be—whether there should be an Established Church or no. Those who voted for the bill would, therefore, vote against the establishment of a national Church, and it was upon that ground he opposed the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said, although he had never hitherto voted for a bill of this character, he was ready to vote for the second reading of this bill. He had thought, and still thought, it essential to the honour of the country, and to the interests of religion, that the fabrics of our churches should be maintained; and if it were possible to continue these rates he should have preferred it; but when he saw what public opinion upon this question at present was, not only out of doors, but in Parliament, he could not set his individual opinion in opposition to it.

Mr. DISRAELI ironically complimented Lord Palmerston upon his frank avowal of a change of opinion, but the question was, he remarked, whether, having changed his opinion, he had indicated any course that would justify the House in recognising him as one competent to recommend a policy so different from that which he had hitherto followed. He admitted that the present state of this question was highly unsatisfactory, but it was the duty of the Government either to support the present law, or at once to accept the policy recommended by Sir J. Trelawny, and tell the House fairly that while they accepted that policy they were not prepared to offer a substitute.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there could be no doubt that the progress of public opinion had become entirely favourable to the abolition of church rates. The Established Church, to his very great satisfaction, had become much more popular, and the amount of voluntary contributions had been large, while that of compulsory church rates had diminished. Was it not probable in these circumstances that, if the rates were abolished, voluntary contributions would amply suffice to maintain the parish churches in repair?

Upon a division the second reading was carried by 263 to 193.

## THURSDAY, JULY 14.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Carnarvon, The Duke of NEWCASTLE said it was not intended to recommend the renewal of the license of the Hudson's Bay Company, which expired in May last, for any term. It would, however, be necessary to introduce a bill for the prevention of disputes between the whites and the Indians, and a bill having that object in view would be shortly introduced into the House of Commons. Government would also lay down rules for regulating the trade, so as to prevent those excesses which had proved so prejudicial to the native tribes. He was not prepared to propose colonisation, although he thought that every possible facility should be given to those who wished to settle there. He was also opposed to giving subsidies to railways, although he considered some of those schemes far from visionary.

## ARMING MERCHANT VESSELS.

The Earl of ABERDEEN asked whether the Government had taken into consideration the expediency of entering into arrangements with the owners of steam-vessels, for the purpose of rendering them capable of carrying armaments of heavy guns if required?

The Duke of SOMERSET said it had been under the consideration of the Government, and it appeared from the report of a Committee of Naval Officers that of 1200 vessels not more than twelve could be made available for warlike purposes, and even these must be of a defensive character. They had in a few instances made such arrangements with shipowners, but it was not intended again to do so.

After a few remarks from the Earl of HARDWICKE, the subject dropped, and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Shelley, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was anxious to proceed with the London Corporation Bill this Session, and had hoped it would not have given rise to much opposition. He feared he was mistaken in this respect, and was anxious to find an early day upon which to take the second reading.

## THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Mr. Horsfall, said that, if they could get through the Army and Navy Estimates on Friday night, he will bring forward his financial statement on Monday night.

## ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. H. BAILEY called attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian Army, and asked if the Government intended to bring the matter under consideration during the present Session?

Sir C. WOOD said the question was one of great importance, and the attention of the Government was earnestly directed towards it.

After a short discussion, Lord STANLEY said it was impossible thus incidentally to discuss the reorganisation of the Indian Army; but he was quite prepared to say that a certain, and a large, proportion of the Indian Army must be a local force.

After a short conversation the matter dropped.

## DOVER MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. RICH drew attention to the Dover Mail Steam-packet contracts, and asked how much would be taken upon it until the House should have before it the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into steam-packet contracts.

After a brief discussion, in the course of which it was elicited that none of these contracts are valid and binding until sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons.

Mr. WHITREAD intimated that the votes relating to these contracts will not be immediately pressed.

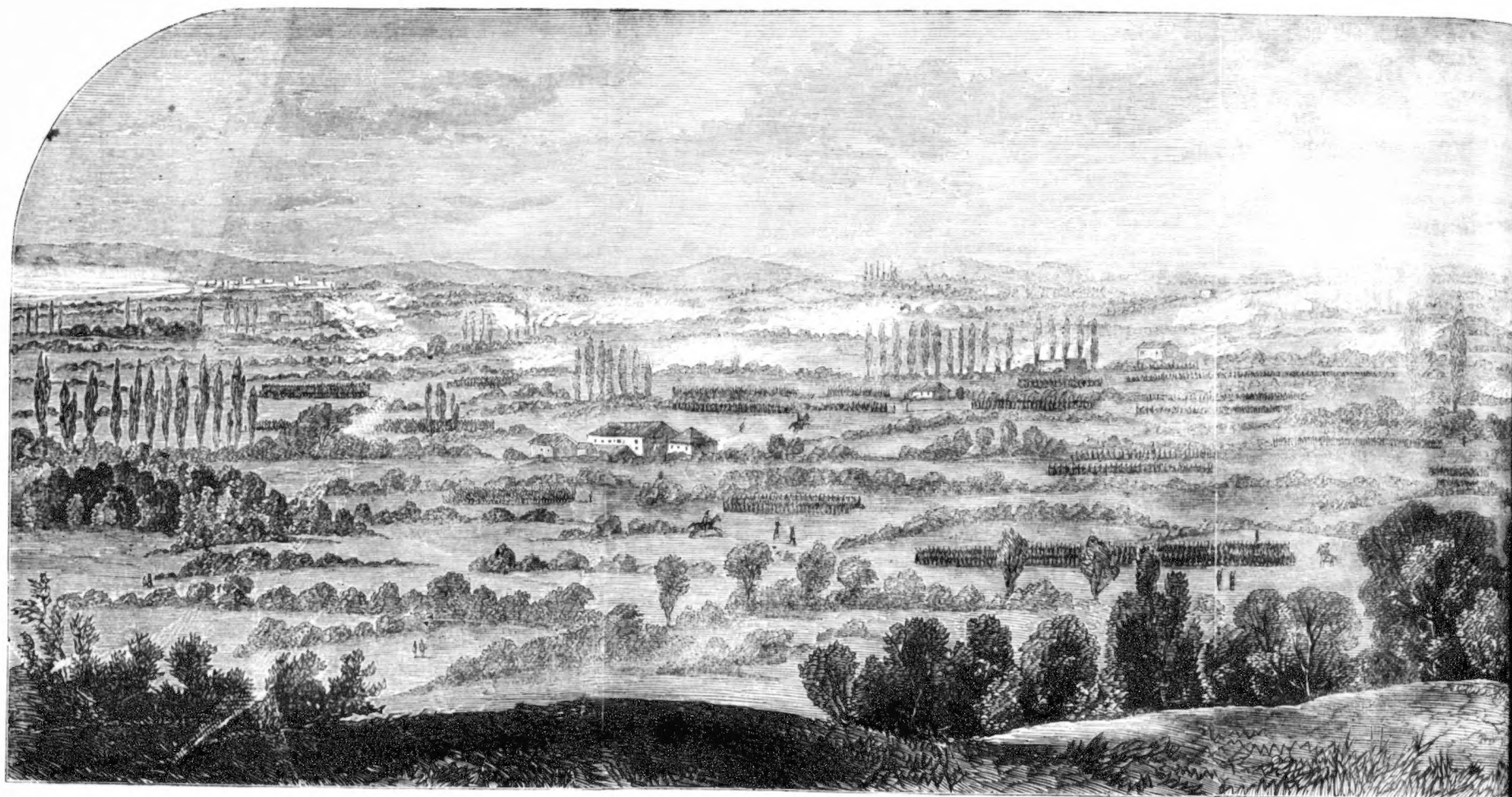
## SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

## THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

THE Engravings given on the following pages illustrative of this important conflict, which may be said to have terminated the war in Italy, will be found described at length in the notes from our artist in Italy published in last week's number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.





PESCHIERA.

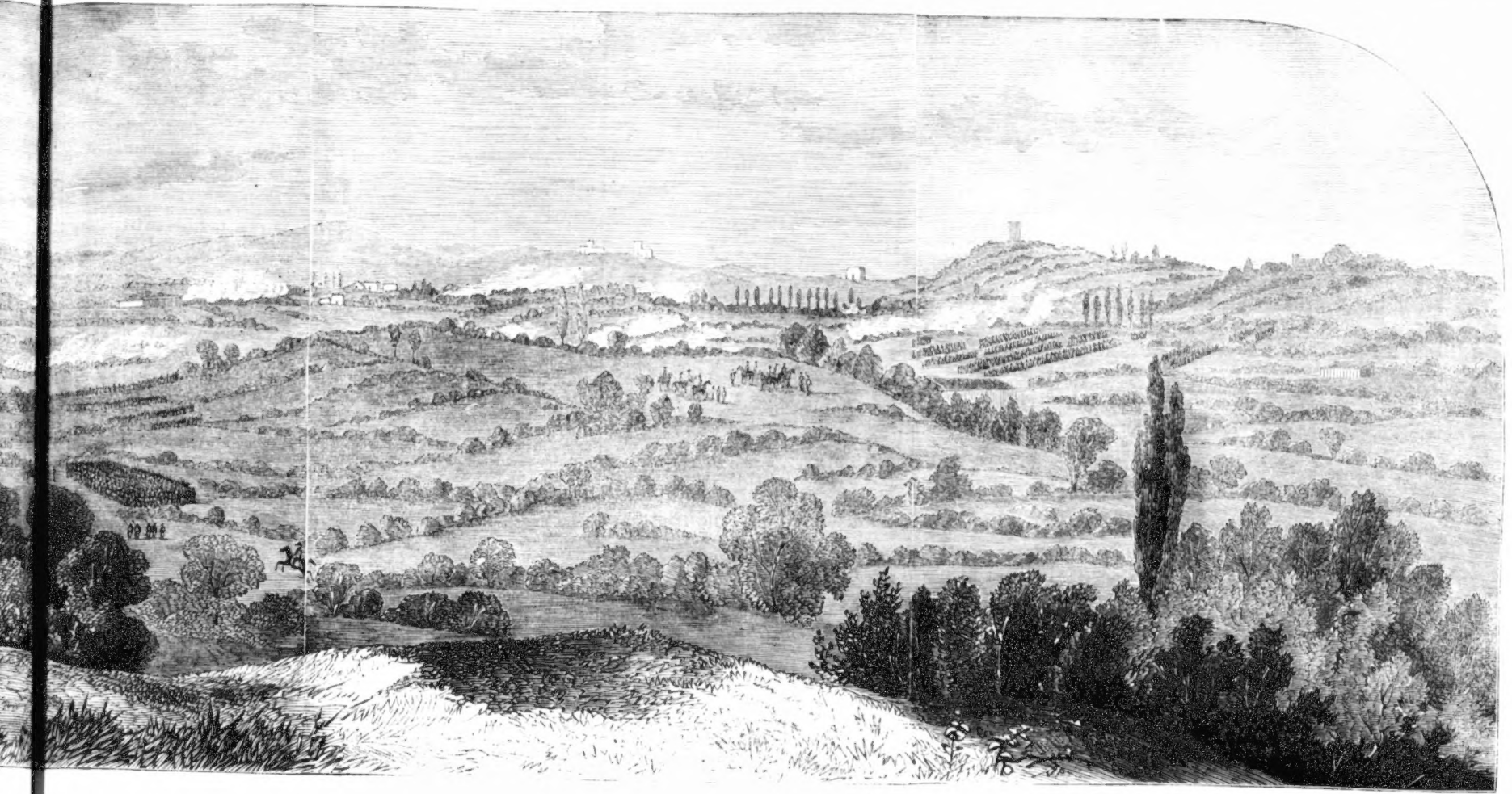
SAN MARTINO.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.



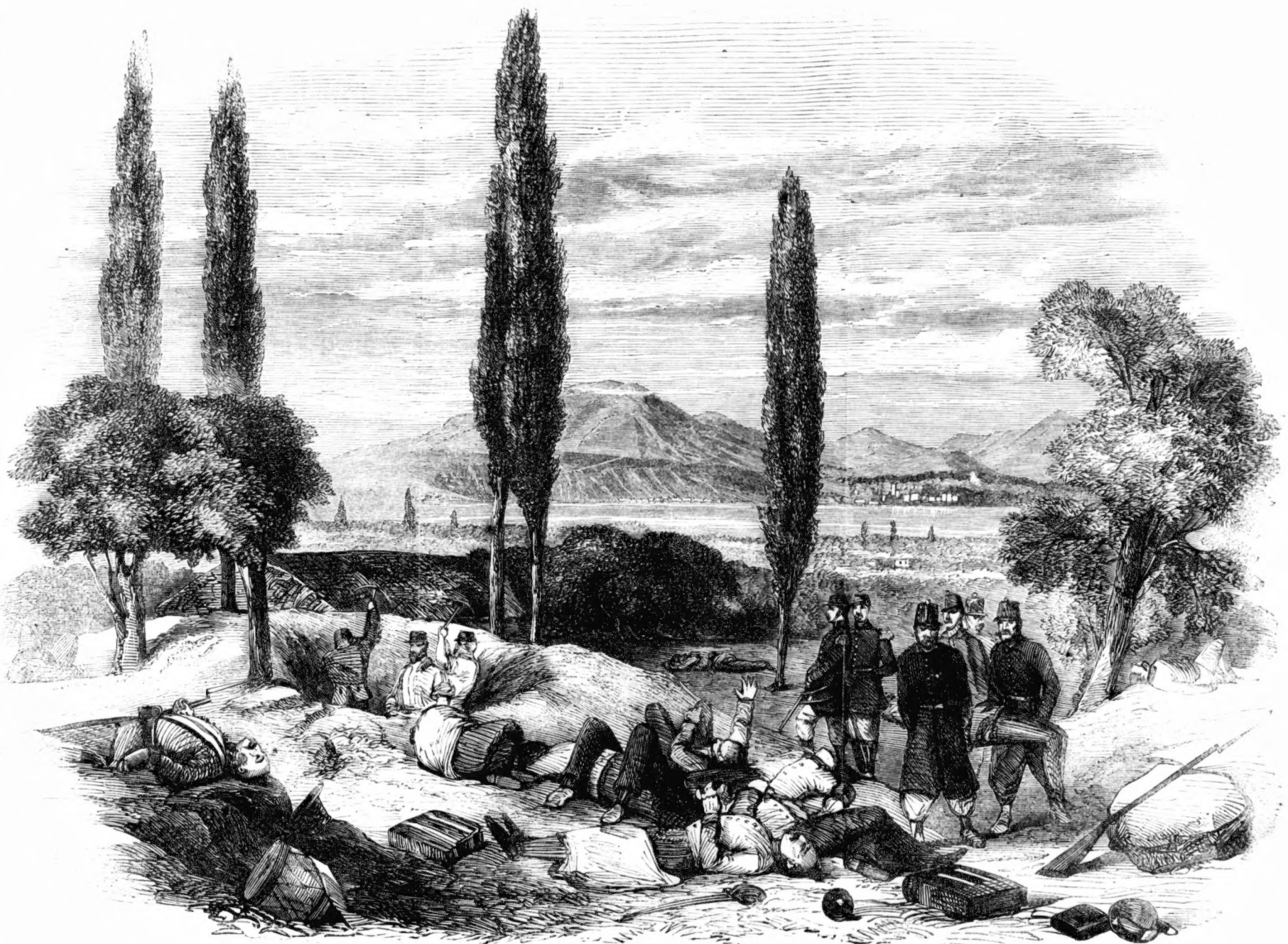
THE KING OF SARDINIA AND HIS STAFF DURING THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.--(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZZELLI.)





SOLFERINO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)

SOLFERINO.



THE MORNING AFTER THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)



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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

## DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE PEACE.

HOWEVER welcome to many, however brilliant in its suddenness to more, the Peace has disappointed large numbers of persons all over Europe. The worst of it is, too, that among these are found some of the most loyal of the French Emperor's admirers. While his ambition was widely condemned, and his sincerity widely doubted of, there were believers who set their faces against everything of the kind, and these are the present grumblers. Other people are glad of Peace for its own sake, and desire only to make the best of it. But with the gentry in question it is all the other way, and they begin to discover that they have been duped. These are something even more instructive than melancholy to be got out of their discomfiture, and the lesson to be gathered from it must not be overlooked.

Louis Napoleon opened the campaign by a deliberate announcement that he would free Italy from the Austrians; he closes the war without having achieved this. Of course he has done something, and it would not only be shabby but foolish to underrate what he has done. He has compelled the Austrians to cede a part of their Italian possessions, and to recognise a Confederation of Italian States, with the Pope for President. He has thus stamped his own mark in Italy's future, and blended a personal triumph with the general triumph of the French arms. But this is far from being what the Revolutionists wanted. Austria still remains an Italian Power; continues to hold the chief fortresses of the Quadrangle; keeps Venice; and will vote in the Confederation, with the certainly also of support from the petty Sovereigns who are to come back. Here, then, the principle of "Italy for the Italians" is thrown overboard, and the wishes of the patriots and their friends everywhere subordinated to considerations of French convenience. It is still to be seen whether Sardinia will find her new subjects docile or her late Constitution recoverable. The Pope's presidency, as far as it means anything practical, is a bribe to induce him to lean on French influence. But, except with the superstitious rabble, the Pope's Government anywhere is a nuisance, and is despised by all thoroughgoing Liberals. So here is another disappointment. What becomes of the Papal reforms?—of the agitation against the administration of the States of the Church? Who is to guarantee that the President of the Italian Confederation shall attend to his own business as a preliminary to superintending the other affairs of Italy? As for "republics, one and indivisible," and that kind of thing, the Emperor is as orthodox on such points as his brother of Austria. Really, Kossuth must feel as if he had been made a butt of; and a cynical man would almost fancy that the war was a "cross" between Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph. For Austria was virtually ready to sacrifice as much in '49 as she has sacrificed just now; and she comes out of the affair with the credit of a tough resistance, and with leisure to put the weaknesses of her system to rights.

The disappointments of extreme men and the sorrows of those who have been Bonapartists for the last three months, in the hopes of gain to their party speculations, are, of course, chiefly the affairs of those persons themselves. But we must not forget either the possible danger to Europe from their discontent, or the other kind of peril that may arise from the necessity of giving fresh employment to the French army. Already observing people point out that the peace between France and Austria may be a worse thing for other Powers than their hostilities, and that a junction between them to coerce the German States and Prussia is not an impossible combination in intriguing and extraordinary times like these. Such a thing would be a "disappointment" more deserving rational sympathy than the disappointments above alluded to. But we should never forget that anything is possible in the present state of Europe, and that he only is always secure against danger who is always ready to meet the worst.

Perhaps our unvarying "moral" after discussing European examples—viz that England should not forget her own safety and caution—may seem a little stale. Never mind. Stale wisdom, like stale bread, is generally the wholesomest for home consumption; and, in our anxiety to get the approbation of the well-meaning, we are always ready to encounter the laugh of the dunce. The perfect indifference to English opinion shown of late by the French Government can only spring from disregard of our sympathies, and we fear also from a low opinion of our present power. The more we show the first to be unjust and the last absurd the better. This is to be done by treating Napoleon with frank respect so long as he is true in every way to the alliance, but also by meeting his suspicious naval activity and abrupt dictatorial interference in Europe with that readiness for self-defence which can alone secure our safety and honour.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family are now at Osborne.  
THE STATEMENT THAT SIR JOHN BURGOYNE had retired from the service, and had resigned his post as Inspector-General of Fortifications, is without foundation.

THE EARL OF DERBY and Mr. Disraeli have, it is said, accepted an invitation to a banquet to be given in their honour by the Merchant Taylors' Company at their hall on Saturday evening next.

VAUXHALL GARDENS are at last to be destroyed, and the ground let for building purposes. Seven farewell fêtes are to be given, commencing on Monday.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON preached a sermon on Sunday last in aid of the family of the poor man who was killed by lightning on Clapham Common lately. To give better effect to his appeal, Mr. Spurgeon preached from the spot where the poor man fell.

TWO AMERICANS each claim the credit of being the inventors of a machine of the balloon kind by which it is proposed to cross the Atlantic in two days!

THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER has been severely felt in the metropolis, and several cases of death from sunstroke are reported; and not only in London and its vicinity, but from other parts of the country.

THE TWO SONS OF KOSSUTH figure in the list of students at University College, London, who on Saturday week received prizes at the hand of Lord Palmerston.

AN ORDER offering a gratuity to seamen already in the Royal Navy has been issued.

THE HEALTHY SEASON IN LONDON IS NOW OVER. The Registrar-General remarks the fact, and his tables show an increase of deaths from 970 to 1024. Nevertheless, the health of the metropolis is at present better than usual. There are still upwards of 200 fewer deaths than in former years.

THE RIGHT REVEREND EDWARD MALTBY, late Lord Bishop of Durham, who resigned the see under Act of Parliament in 1850, died on Sunday week, aged ninety.

LORD CHELSEA, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, has been recalled, and is to be succeeded by the Hon. William Grey, Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. The Hon. Mr. Elliot will remain Minister at Naples, and Sir Arthur Magennis will represent the Queen at Lisbon.

A LEADING DENTIST OF CHICAGO stated, in a recent address to his brethren, that the value of the gold plate and leaf used in the United States for the replacing and repair of defective teeth was 2,250,000 dollars. This fact testifies to the existence in that country of a high civilisation and a good deal of toothache.

THE SUNDRELAND SHIPWRIGHTS met last week, and determined to carry on the strike. They will submit to no modification of their claim of 30s. per week. The South Shields shipwrights have also held a meeting, and they refuse to accept the offer made on Saturday by the masters—viz., an advance from 21s. to 27s. a week. They refuse to take less than 5s. a day.

THE TENANTS OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN entertained him at a sumptuous banquet on Saturday last.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN has presented to the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral, vacated by the death of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, the Rev. C. Bird, Vicar of Gainsborough.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, was the hottest day ever known in Marseilles. The centigrade thermometer attained the extraordinary height of thirty-seven degrees. There has been no heat approaching to this since July, 1832, and then the highest degree marked was but thirty-four.

HANS MICHELSEN, the oldest and the most celebrated sculptor in Norway, died at Christiania on June 20.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA has circulated a proposal to establish three schools—one in the Punjab, one in the North-West provinces, and one in Bengal—for the education of boys of European descent.

THE FRENCH are making extraordinary efforts to prepare rifled ordnance for the navy.

DR. WINTERBOTTOM, the father of the medical profession (his name is first in the new "Medical Register"), died at Westoe, near South Shields, on Friday week, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. Dr. Winterbottom was also probably the oldest anti-slavery advocate alive.

THE SERIES OF EVENING SERVICES in the nave of Westminster Abbey came to a close on Sunday evening.

AN ARM-CHAIR, FORMERLY BELONGING TO DR. JOHNSON, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, last week, for £10 15s. The chair is a large, uncouth piece of furniture.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, during the repairs of its public galleries, has consented to the removal of its original drawings by Raffaele and others to the South Kensington Museum, where they will be exhibited for the next two months. Permission has also been given to the Science and Art department to take photographs of these drawings.

MR. WAITE, of Old Burlington-street, has been unanimously elected President of the new College of Dentists. A more judicious choice could not have been made; and the profession has acted wisely in conferring this flattering mark of appreciation upon a really clever man.

IMMIGRATION into the United States is this year in excess of last, so far as the returns have been published.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST promise well. The recent fine weather has enabled the agriculturists of the western counties to save their hay in prime condition. The cutting of oats has already commenced in Devonshire, and the wheat harvest, should the present fine weather continue, will begin in the above county in about a week. The yield is expected to be abundant.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. J. BOWEN, Bishop of Sierra Leone, is announced. He was the third prelate of that see since its establishment in 1832.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday night, to hear statements respecting the traffic in Chinese and coolies carried in British ships to British and foreign colonies, and to adopt a memorial to Government praying for a committee of inquiry into the subject. The attendance was very numerous. Lord Brougham occupied the chair.

## DINNER TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

A GRAND dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Company of Grocers, at their hall, on the occasion of presenting his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of that ancient company. In giving the toast "The Army and Navy," the Master of the Company said he thought the news of peace would be received throughout England with as cordial feelings as by those who were engaged in war (Hear, hear), because our sympathies were well known to be enlisted in favour of the oppressed. This peace, however, so suddenly concluded, bade us look at home, and consider what might be the condition of this country if suddenly attacked. It behoved us to take heed that our defences should be in that situation which, without inviting attack, might be ready to meet any emergency.

The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks, said that in regard to the peace lately concluded he entirely agreed with the opinions which had fallen from the chairman; and in regard to war he was glad to say that a sympathy which was formerly indulged by military men alone was now, in a wise and considerate manner, engaging the attention of all Englishmen. At a moment like the present it was natural to revert to peaceful views, but he was glad to see that, while desirous of peace, the people of this country had not rushed wildly to that conclusion. Alluding to an opinion which had been expressed in the House of Lords (by Lord Granville) that the present opportunity was ill-fitted to bring forward such questions, he asked was it inopportune because we were not in that state of defence which rendered such discussions useless? He congratulated the meeting that the country was at length awakened to the necessity of taking effectual measures for placing these kingdoms in the state of defence in which they ought to be, and that the necessity for giving way to the disgraceful panics in which we have from time to time indulged was rapidly disappearing.

Sir John Lawrence thanked the company for the honour they had done him with that modesty which distinguishes him as much as his bravery.

## MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS is the week of the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. Last year it was held at Chester; this week it was held at Warwick. Last year the show was the most successful ever held; this year, we believe, it will prove even more successful, embracing one of the most important agricultural range of districts in the United Kingdom. The old town put on a very gay appearance, and all the arrangements proceeded satisfactorily. The general meeting was presided over by the Duke of Marlborough.

A HIGHLY-IMPROBABLE STORY.—We have reason to believe that Mr. Cobden is not unlikely to be appointed to the important office of Governor-General of Canada. We know that such a proposition has been discussed in high quarters; and we understand that when the opportunity for putting it into motion arrives, Mr. Cobden will be prepared to accept the honourable responsibility it will impose upon him.—*Grindley's Home Notes.*

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

IN Trafalgar-square, opposite Dean's-yard, Westminster, and in other places, the traveller cannot have failed to have noticed certain unsightly sheds, made of rough deal boards. What these temporary rough erections were for was, to me, long a mystery; but, in passing, in the dead of the night, that which stands opposite Dean's-yard, I heard a strange whizzing of wheels and a sound as of rushing water; and, on inquiring of a friendly policeman, I discovered that it was here that the great experiment of deodorising the sewerage of the metropolis by lime, before it discharges itself into the river, was going on. Every night, it appears, some hundred tons of lime are forced down into the sewers, with the hope that, in the passage of the flood through the said lime, the gases would become fixed, and the filthy stream become innocuous. But, on further inquiry, I find that, amongst scientific men, this scheme is considered to be a gigantic failure. There is, however, another plan under experiment, which promises success—if not quite complete, so nearly complete that it is thought the Metropolitan Board of Works will adopt it. It is the scheme of a Mr. M'Dougal, I am told. Of this gentleman I know but little; but I suppose he must be the author of a "Lecture on the Deodorising and Preservation of Manures in Farmyards," &c. It is some time since I read that lecture; but I remember it struck me as being a very able production, carrying conviction to the mind that deodorisation is by no means a difficult matter. The only question is, whether his system can be carried out on a sufficiently extensive scale to purify the contents of the London sewers. He, I understand, asserts that it can; that he has already succeeded in several large towns; and that, for £12,000 a year, he will guarantee that no noxious vapour shall escape here. This sum is large; but if by its expenditure this gigantic evil can be cured, or even greatly mitigated, it will be money well laid out. I have been told that the experiment on the large metropolitan sewer was a complete success; and that, after Mr. M'Dougal had introduced his magical charm, you might walk about in the sewer without perceiving the slightest noxious smell. If this be so, the sooner this magician manipulates all our sewers the better.

The impression that there will be a winter Session is by no means so strong as it was. Lord John, in his speech in the City on his re-election, gave the public to understand that there certainly should be one, and that then he would introduce the Reform Bill; but the notion which now prevails is that Lord Palmerston has quietly put his foot upon the project. His Lordship, it is well known, never liked winter Sessions. There will be some difficulty about the election petitions, which are so numerous that it will be hardly possible to clear the paper before the end of August. It is true that Election Committees may sit, and must sit, after the prorogation, if the House so orders; but it is hardly likely, I think, that such an unpopular course will be adopted. The great case of the Session is the Bury case (Bury, in Lancashire). Mr. Philips, of the noted Manchester house, was member for this borough in the last Parliament, but retired from the contest at the last general election, indignant at some personal attacks upon his private character, and left Mr. Frederick Peel to obtain an easy victory over Mr. Barnes. Mr. Peel's seat will, however, if he keep it, be a very costly one, for there is a petition against him, and no less than a hundred witnesses are summoned to support it. There are forty-nine petitions altogether, and from Norwich alone there are seven. So, on the whole, the lawyers will see a good haul this Session. If Coppock were living, one-half of these petitions would be paired off; but he is gone; and, although his office has been given to another, I do not think the mantle of the great Whig agent went with it.

Mr. Cobden's refusal of office quite startled Lord Palmerston; and in an interview with the celebrated Free-trade apostle the noble Lord declared that the refusal was "the most wonderful instance of self-abnegation that he had met with in all his experience." Perhaps this was not saying much, for politicians, and especially that sort which would naturally cluster around Lord Palmerston, are not remarkable for the virtue of self-abnegation.

There is no mistake at all about Mr. Rarey's wonderful powers! I confess that I was very sceptical, and inclined to listen to any absurd theories which were propagated about him and his system; so that I went to the Alhambra on Saturday rather prepared for a failure than otherwise. Everybody was there—Lord Derby, a large gathering of swells, and many well-known journalists; in fact, a critical audience. Mr. Rarey is a middle-sized, good-looking man, very clear-spoken and explicit, who sets forth what he has to say with point and brevity, a few remarks as to his system, as to the proper manner in which the horse should be treated, never allowed to know its own power, never bullied or frightened, but always handled with firmness and strength, a few generalities such as these delivered in a straightforward manner, and in a Yankee accent, and the discourse is wound up by an instruction to bring in Cruiser. Hercules and Omphale, Anthony and Cleopatra, Merlin and Vivien (see the Laureate's new book), Lancelot and Guinevere (ditto), Cruiser and Mr. Rarey, are, perhaps, the most remarkable instances on record of one stubborn will giving way before another more inflexible. No shaved and shorn Caniche poodle, no organ-grinder's monkey, no lawyer's copying-clerk, no Irish navy's wife, was ever more docile and tractable than the once mighty Cruiser. It was almost pitiable to see the former savage of the stable reduced to the condition of a trick-horse at Astley's; he followed Mr. Rarey about, and allowed any amount of liberties to be taken with himself, until one almost expected to see him sit down on his haunches, ring a bell, fire a pistol, and finally proceed to the discussion of a pie with the clown. A pretty, clean-coated brown horse, timid, but not vicious (and Mr. Rarey remarked that timidity in horses was often more difficult to deal with than vice), was the next subject, and on him we saw exhibited the process of hobbling and the other tranquillising methods; but I prefer to describe these as practised on the third subject—the King of Oude, formerly a racer of some note, now distinguished as a sire, and infamous on account of his dreadful temper. Mr. Rarey read a letter from the animal's owner, Mr. T. Parr, in which it was stated that all efforts to tame the brute had failed, that he had torn the clothes off a man's back and killed a pony, that but one groom had any power over him, and that power was only exercisable by giving him drink when he was thirsty, and that he, the owner, was very nearly having him shot on account of his vicious temper, but that he should first like to see what Mr. Rarey could do with him. While this letter was being read we heard a tremendous snorting, kicking, and plunging outside, and, at the given word, two grooms rushed into the ring clinging on to straps attached to the bridle of one of the most vicious-looking brutes conceivable—a large, brown horse, over sixteen hands high, not handsome, but very powerful, and with temper and vice plainly visible in his fiery eye, his arched neck, and his set-back ears. The grooms speedily vanished, leaving Mr. Rarey alone in the ring with his pupil, holding him by one strap. Rearing upon his hind legs, the horse perpetually advanced, striking out with his forefeet; but the trainer, with wonderful rapidity, eluded every charge, and at length tightening the string across the horse's body, and then pulling his head round, so that he was incapable of biting, seized his opportunity and doubled up one fore leg, fastening fetlock to thigh with a strong strap. The other fore leg was speedily similarly treated, and then the rage of the baffled savage was intense: he screamed with fury, and, all hobbled and impotent as he was, kept dashing at his tormentor. This series of scufflings, in which the rabid brute grew weaker and weaker, and the calm man more confident and more potential, lasted for about twenty minutes, at the end of which time the King of Oude—blown, panting, lathered with foam, with bleeding mouth, rolling eyeballs, and shaking limbs—lay stretched on the straw, with Mr. Rarey sitting on his haunches! The success of the process is undoubted, for here was the result. I put aside all the drum-beating and trick-work; but here was the rampant beast of half an hour previously tamed before our eyes. But, while allowing this, I feel that it is not a method that could be learnt by one man out of five hundred; that the requisite agility, bodily strength, and, above all, temper, most of us are deficient in; and that, after a series of lessons, to continue from the present time until Christmas, I would not take a thousand pounds and go into the ring with an animal of the size and disposition of the King of Oude. Honest country people, far away from metropolitan wiles, will



wonder what can be the appearance of the "illuminated indicator," which has been received with such a storm of approbrium, and will doubtless picture it as a ghastly monster. He not deceived, good people; it is no such thing. It is prettier than nine-tenths of the public erections in London, and is, to a certain extent, useful; but it has been established at a highly opportune moment. Except in foreign matters, there is an absolute dearth of news, no exciting police cases, Richmond murder-trial postponed; newspaper editors were growing desperate, when the sanguine projector of the "indicator," after protracted delay, one morning unveiled his pillar, and looked for immortality. Poor projector! he little knew that down in that immediate neighbourhood dwell the comic correspondents of the leading journals, those funny fellows who, smiling all the while, severely castigate whatever they may choose to imagine is a social abuse, and whose contributions are printed in such large type in a prominent part of the paper. One of these at once spied the unhappy pillar, and attacked it in good round language, adjectives and adverbs unsparingly used, hints that the morality of the metropolis would be undermined, and the lives of pedestrians in Piccadilly endangered, then a few gentlemanly personalities about Truefitt and other low tradesmen, making altogether a very superior letter. On to this the smart leader-writers—inditers of the third leading article, usually devoted to social subjects—the flame is fanned, and is burning brightly, when it is blown into a conflagration by that noble pillar of the State, the Duke of Wellington, a magnate who, if he possesses not his father's abilities, at least inherits his obstinacy, and who, forgetful that the house he inhabits was bestowed by the nation, actually insists that no omnibus shall stop on the roadway in front of Apsley House to take up or set down passengers. I should like to be an omnibus cad for one day to try this question with his Grace.

It is curious that after a silence of four years, broken but by the "Riflemen, form!" song, Alfred Tennyson should appear before the public in two places simultaneously within the same week. The new number of "Once a Week" contains an original poem from his pen—a very unequal poem, containing a few sparks of the true fire, and much that one can scarcely believe to be his. It is called "The Grandmother's Apology" (Why "Apology"? the word is not used as signifying defence, and there is certainly no need for a very old lady to apologise for her want of memory and confusion of ideas). In it a venerable dame, in a chat to her little granddaughter, reviews her old life, her old love, and talks garrulously of her children dead and gone. Here are three sweet verses descriptive of her marriage and the birth of her first stillborn child:—

So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown;  
And the ringers rang with a will, and I gave the ringers a crown.  
But the first that ever I bare was dead before he was born,  
Shadow and shine is life, little Annie, flower and thorn.

That was the first time, too, that ever I thought of death.  
There lay the sweet little body that never had drawn a breath.  
I had not wept, little Anne, not since I had been a wife;  
But I wept like a child that day, for the babe had fought for his life.

His dear little face was troubled, as if with anger or pain:  
I look'd at the still little body—his trouble had all been in vain.  
For Willy I cannot weep, I shall see him another morn:  
But I wept like a child for the child that was dead before he was born.

All the other children, grown up to be elderly men, are dead; but the old woman can scarcely realise the fact. She heeds but little of what passes round her, dwelling in the past and in her ancient hopes and memories:—

For mine is a time of peace: it is not often I grieve;  
I am oftener sitting at home in my father's farm at eve:  
And the neighbours come and laugh and gossip, and so do I;  
I find myself often laughing at things that have long gone by.

It is a pity that such exquisite poetry should be marred by the introduction of some stanzas which are really bad. I quote one to prove my case:—

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well  
That Jenny had tript in her time, I knew, but I would not tell.  
And she to be coming and slandering me, the base little liar!  
But the tongue is a fire as you know, my dear; the tongue is a fire.

The other publication is more interesting, being the much-talked-of, long-looked for, "Idylls of the King!" Ever since that sweet and touching fragment of the "Morte d'Arthur" was given to the world it has been understood that we should some day have further legends of the great King, the noble Lancelot, the peerless Guinevere, and the Round Table, shrouded in the exquisite fancy and melodious rhyme of our laureate, and at last we are gratified. You will doubtless, sooner or later, review this book at length, but in the meantime your readers may be glad of such a description as my hurried perusal enables me to give them. There are four poems, each complete in itself, and of these four, though all contain many beautiful passages, the first two are, I think, the weakest. The first is the story of Euid, one of Queen Guinevere's dancers, the wife of Prince Geraint, and for beauty and honour esteemed next to the Queen herself:—

But when a rumour rose about the Queen,  
Touching her guilty love for Lancelot,  
Tho' yet there lived no proof, nor yet was heard  
The world's loud whisper breaking into storm,

Geraint believes the rumour, and, fearing lest his own fond wife should become tainted, obtains permission to depart for his far-distant principedom. There he gives himself up entirely to the delights of conjugal love, and becomes so decidedly "spooney" that he is the laughing-stock of all. This is perceived and deplored by Enid, but Geraint mistakes the cause of her grief, and fancies she is bemoaning the loss of Court pleasures and some paramour left behind. He becomes almost brutal; and the remainder of the poem is consumed in the history of Enid's trials and the final return of Geraint's trust. The second is the story of one Vivien, a young lady of great seductive powers and very lax morality, who uses her arts to achieve the subjugation of the veteran Merlin, the sage astrologer, from whom she finally extracts the secret of a charm:—

The which, if any brought on any one,  
With woven faces, and with waving arms,  
The man so wrought on ever seemed to lie  
Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,  
From which was no e-cape for evermore;  
And none could find that man for evermore,  
Nor could he see but him who wrought the charm  
Coming and going; and he lay as dead,  
And lost to life, and use, and name, and fame.

Following the oft-used precedent, the wily Vivien no sooner learns the secret than she exercises the charm on Merlin himself.

The third is the prettiest story of all—the love of a sweet, simple maiden for the peerless Sir Lancelot, a devotion so pure and holy that, but for

The great and guilty love he bare the Queen,

the prince of chivalry would have been touched by it, and, as Tennyson tells us in these splendid lines—

And, peradventure, had he seen her first,  
She might have made this and that other world  
Another world for the sick man; but now  
The shackles of an old love straightened him.  
His heart was ruled in dishonour's doom,  
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

Never was paradox so splendidly worded. Broken-hearted, the girl dies, and, after the fashion of the Lady of Shalott (who also fell a victim to Lancelot's beauty), her body is borne on a boat to Camelot, and in her hand is a letter, telling her touching story. The fourth poem, "Guinevere," is the history of the Queen's guilty love for Lancelot, its discovery, and her contrition. The entire volume will add to that fame which "great Alfred" has already made his own. Throughout there breathes a tone of the brightest chivalry, the sweetest purity, the most polished excellence. I have but given the faintest idea of it. Glancing through the volume, I find innumerable pencil marks, denoting passages for quotation:—

The white mist, like a face-cloth to the face,  
Clung to the dead earth, and the land was still,  
A blot in heaven, the raven, flying high.

A vague, spiritual fear,  
Like some doubtful noise of creaking doors  
Heard by the watcher in a haunted house  
That keeps the rust of murder on its walls.

As when we dwell upon a word we know,  
Repeating, till the word we know so well  
Becomes a wonder, and we know not why.

And a hundred others, which will speedily become household words.

The *London Journal* has again changed hands, having been repurchased by Mr. Stiff, its former proprietor, for a larger sum than he obtained for it about fifteen months ago, although the circulation of the periodical is considerably less than it was at the time he parted with it. £10,000 of the purchase-money was paid on Tuesday last.

## Literature.

*Life and Liberty in America in 1857-8.* By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., F.S.A. With Ten Illustrations. Two volumes. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE have to add our own voice to the general chorus of welcome with which these sketches of travel by our popular song-writer have been received. It is some comfort to sit down to a narrative of fact which the simple, unaffected, straightforward style of the writer assures you beforehand you can rely upon. In reading Dr. Mackay's account of his American experiences you have neither to add to nor take away from what he gives you. He is not fast, he is not cynical, he is not impassioned, he is just an honest traveller, of honest culture, clear perception, and kindly mood, telling you what he saw, and now and then pausing to think or to sing about it. Let us run through a few of his pages, picking out notable things here and there.

Crinolines, says Dr. Mackay, very early in his book, has gone mad in New York, and beats London and Paris out of creation in size. Life and property are becoming so insecure in that city that, unless the police be improved, a Vigilance Committee will be necessary within a few years—ladies being even now robbed in broad daylight, and decent people going about armed! The hotel system Dr. Mackay concurs with other travellers in condemning as unfavourable to domestic wellbeing, and particularly to the healthy bringing-up of children. The universal anthracite stoves are again denounced as pernicious and uncomfortable. Boston is, we are once more pleasantly told, the paradise of lecturers, poets, and Unitarian preachers. The onus, says Dr. Mackay, lies upon every respectable person to prove that he has not written verses, preached, or lectured! Niagara had more regularity, order, and calm, and less noise, but was much more stupendous and striking, than our traveller had expected. Apropos of the Niagara suicides, the Doctor asks the quaint question, why old women so seldom commit suicide, while old men do it so often? From a New Year's Day festival spent at Washington Dr. Mackay carried away the highest opinion of the beauty and amiability of American ladies. In treating of the Irish in America he points out that the "grievance" against England, which is always got up some time before a Presidential election, is a mere trick to conciliate the vote of Faddy, who is easily tickled with abuse of the Saxon. The Mormons will have to "care" to civilisation; but whether they will go to Mexico or to some British territory is, of course, uncertain. Mexico, Dr. Mackay thinks, would be best; for a little new blood would do no harm there; and, as to superstition, it can hardly be worse off than it is. Upon the inevitable slavery question Dr. Mackay expresses himself with unequivocal British manliness; but he thinks the North, by fighting say, socially, of the "nigger," whom it plumes itself upon not enslaving, does much to rivet his chains in the South. Upon American literature we have here nothing said that is new; but we are reminded that the "negro melodies" are *refinements* of old Western airs, done by white men well known in Broadway; and that America has no music. Of Canada Dr. Mackay writes with a patriotism at once fervid and intelligent; and he concludes with a sensible, kindly chapter on Emigration, which will not be without beneficial results to both the East and the West.

It is only too easy to extract from a book of travels. We content ourselves with two passages. First—

### A FIREMAN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Thousands of people lined both sides of Broadway. It was a lovely night, clear, crisp, and cold, and the rays of the moon fell upon the marble edifices with a brilliancy as if they had fallen upon icebergs or the snowy summits of hills. Every object was sharp and distinct; and the white spire of Grace Church, more than a mile distant, stood out in bold relief against the blue sky, as well defined in all its elegant tracery as if it had not been more than a hundred yards off. It was a grand "turn-out" of the firemen. Each company had its favourite engine, of which it is as fond as a captain is of his ship, gaily ornamented with ribbons, flags, streamers, and flowers, and preceded by a band of music. Each engine was dragged along the streets by the firemen in their peculiar costume—dark pantaloons, with leathern belt around the waist, large boots, a thick red shirt, with no coat or vest, and the ordinary fireman's helmet. Each man held the rope of the engine in one hand and a blazing torch in the other. The sight was peculiarly impressive and picturesque. I counted no less than twenty different companies, twenty engines, and twenty bands of music—the whole procession taking upwards of an hour to pass the point at which I stood. The occasion of the gathering was to receive a fire company on its return from a complimentary visit to another company in the adjoining Commonwealth of Rhode Island, a hundred miles off.

And, next, a meeting of the

### INDIANS AND THEIR "GREAT FATHER."

The Pawnees had come to ratify a treaty already made with the Government, to see their "Great Father," to learn from him how to grow rich like white men, and no longer to be "poor." The Pawnees had come to make a treaty for the sale of their lands in Nebraska, to look with their own eyes upon their "Great Father," whom they judged by the splendour around him to be rich, and to be visibly favoured by the "Great Spirit." The Potawatamies had come unbidden to request that an allowance, paid to them semi-annually by treaty, should be paid annually, to save trouble. All the spokesmen dwelt upon their poverty and wretchedness. Some of them held up their arms and exposed their bosoms, to show that they were naked. They wanted to be taught how to be rich; to earn, like the white man, the favour of the Great Spirit, and no longer to be poor. Poverty—extreme poverty—was the key-note of their lamentations, the mournful burden of their whole song. "We are," said one of them, looking right into the eye of the President, and approaching so near that his breath must have felt warm on Mr. Buchanan's cheek as he spoke, "the children of the Great Spirit as much as you are. We have travelled a long distance to see you. At first we travelled slowly. At every place we stopped we expected to find you. We inquired of the people, and they told us you were a long way off. We have found you at last, and we are glad. We see by these things" (pointing to the gilded walls, to the carpets, to the curtains) "that you are rich. We were rich in the days that are past. We were once the favourites of the Great Spirit. The very ground on which we now stand" (and the orator, for such he was, stamped with his feet upon the carpet as he spoke) "once belonged to our fathers. Now we are poor—we are very poor. We have nothing to shelter us from the cold. We are driven from our possessions and we are hungry. We have come to you to help us. The Great Spirit, through the mouth of the 'Great Father,' will speak to us, and tell us what we are to do. Let us be rich, like the white men, and be poor no longer."

Such was their melancholy and invariable supplication. At every repetition of the word "poor"—when translated in the hardest, coldest, boldest manner by the interpreters—there was a laugh among a portion of the white spectators, who should have known better—a laugh that to me seemed grievously out of place, and which somewhat perplexed the poor Indians, as was evident by the surprise expressed upon their faces. To them their poverty was no laughing matter. They had come to Washington purposely to speak of it. In their simplicity of heart they believed that the President had it in his power to remove it, and they had lost faith in their own customs, manners, and modes of life, to keep them on a level with the white men; and why should they be laughed at? The President gave them excellent advice. He told them that they always would be poor as long as they subsisted by the chase, that the way to be wealthy was to imitate the industry of the white man—to plough the land, to learn the arts of the

blacksmith, the carpenter, the builder, and the miller; and, above all things, to cease their constant wars upon each other. "I learn," he added, "that the Pawnees and Poncas now present are deadly enemies. It is my wish, and that of the Great Spirit who planted it in my breast, that they should be enemies no more; that, in my presence, they should shake hands in token of peace and friendship." This was explained to them by the interpreters. The enemies made no sign of assent or dissent beyond the usual guttural expression of their satisfaction. "I wish," said the President, "to join your hands together, and I that the peace between you should be perpetual. The chiefs of the hostile tribes advanced and shook hands, first with the President, and then with each other. One man only gave the left hand to his former enemy; but this was explained by the interpreter, who stated that the right hand was withheld by the Pawnee because it had slain the brother of the Ponca, but that the new friendship between the two would be equally as sacred as if the right hand had affirmed it.

"Will they keep the peace?" inquired a gentleman of the President. "I firmly believe they will," replied Mr. Buchanan. "A peace ratified in the presence of the 'Great Father' is more than usually sacred." And in this opinion he was corroborated by each of the three interpreters.

*British Novelists and their Styles: being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction.* By DAVID MASSON, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

MR. MASSON'S book is not as good as it might have been. The same oracular remark applies to many other things, and will be applicable to the present criticism when it is finished, no doubt. But it will serve our purpose as a safe expression of disappointment with the volume of three hundred pages now before us. It is good, but it should have been better. Laboriously, ingeniously, eloquently, and with varied illustration has Mr. Masson gone round his subject; but he has not once made a dash at it, and fetched blood like a man. The book, however, consists of reprinted lectures (modified), and only calls itself a sketch.

The first lecture takes up the novel as a form of literature, and sketches a history of the classical romances, mediæval fictions, early Continental fictions, early British romances, Utopias, Arcadias, and so forth; coming down to Bunyan and Aphra Behn, and the novel-letters of the Restoration. In these second lecture we alight upon Swift, Defoe, Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Sterne, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Walpole. Walter Scott is the great topic of the fourth lecture; but Godwin, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Austen, and others are not omitted. In the fourth and last lecture (upon British Novelists since Scott) we have too much of Dickens and Thackeray, about whom nothing new is said, and too little of other storytellers. Among the Realists, where is Mr. Charles Reade? And is Mr. Lewis, who long ago sang his avowal of a resolve

"To change all the dreamy rehearsals of youth  
Into one steadfast part, to be played for life,—

that part being the part of a philosophic Positivist—anxious to be remembered as the author of "Rose Blanche, and Violet," and "Ranthorpe"?

There is one point on which we are disposed to be rather angry with Mr. Masson for not thinking again before he spoke,—we mean as to the *invasions* of Prose, and his speculation about Poetry, as province after province of her empire is wrenched from her, going sulkily into the mountain fastnesses, and keeping company only with eagles, and grass, and claps of thunder. It is, we say, a positive fact, on the contrary, that Poetry has been encroaching ten times more than her sister, and, from Crabbe to Coventry Patmore, has shown increasing courage and capacity in grasping at the old domain of the "prosaic." What is there that has not been sung in serious verse now, from a hat to the latest physiological theory (see the last ten verses of "In Memoriam")? And how came Mr. Masson to omit, as the greatest want of the modern tale-teller, the particular "conspicuous by its absence" of a *tale to tell*? It stares you in the face, upon the first glance at a list of our "novelists," that the majority of them have sat down to cook their narrative here before they've caught it. Among the "novels" mentioned by Mr. Masson we specify, as illustrating this remark of ours, those of Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Whitley, "Adam Bede," "Tom Browne's School-days," and nearly all Mr. Kingsley's works of fiction, which are splendid sermon-poems, imbued with scenery and incident. Believing as we do that much of the chaotic condition of popular thought is due to our over-indulgence of purpose-novels, and that people with theories ought to propound them straight out, and not insinuate them in a plot, we should like to see Mr. Masson "swoop down" (a favourite phrase of his) upon the whole breed, with a critical tomahawk that should hit right and left without evasion. At present he has more conscientiousness than he knows what to do with, and only fires into the air after loading his gun to the muzzle.

### DESPERATE ORANGE AFFRAY.

As early as six on Tuesday morning the Orange lodges of Paisley mustered in the High-street to the number of 300 or 500, among whom were a considerable number of women, and, headed by a band of music, paraded the town. Presently they were attacked by a body of miners, and a desperate encounter then ensued, in which firearms and knives were freely used in addition to less dangerous weapons, such as sticks and stones. A continued succession of shots were fired, but apparently the greater number of them were discharged at too great a distance to do much harm. After the struggle had lasted for about three-quarters of an hour the Catholic party gave way. Two or three who dropped behind were severely handled by the infuriated Orangemen; and, indeed, in one case, but for the energetic interference of the police, it is questionable whether the unfortunate man would not have been murdered. He was pointed out as one who had taken a prominent part in the mêlée. After he was in custody two pistol-shots were fired at him. When the affray was over the combatants presented a horrid spectacle. On the middle of the road, where the fight had been hottest, lay extended the dead body of a strong, muscular man, apparently about forty years of age. His skull had been severely fractured, and he was stabbed, apparently with a clasp-knife, in the left breast. He has not been identified, but it is supposed that he belonged to the Catholic party. Several men are desperately wounded.

MR. COBBEN ON AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—In a letter written by Mr. Cobden to a Mr. S. D. Bradford, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, just before he left Canada, we read:—"I observe your expressions of regret that I had not attended one public meeting before I left the United States. But, on reflection, I think you will agree that I exercised a wise discretion in resisting every temptation to bring me into the field of politics; for to talk in public in your country would be, in my case, necessarily to talk politics. I have long entertained a strong opinion that the less England and America canvass each other's domestic politics, and the more they discuss their own, the better it will be for the friendship of the two nations, and for the improvement and stability of their institutions. Still, I cannot but lament the want of a public opportunity, before leaving this continent, of expressing my gratitude for the numberless courtesies and the touching acts of kindness which I have experienced in my travels in the United States. Everywhere I have found myself among friends, and the further I travelled into the interior the more did the hospitality and kindness of the people make me fancy myself at home. I shall ever remember this visit with feelings of pleasure and gratitude."

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LONDON.—A tremendous conflagration has occurred at Lambury, in the warehouse of Messrs. Gibby, railway and canal carriers, in South Bridge-street. It commenced soon after ten o'clock in the day, rapidly seized on a great quantity of combustible goods, and ignited some hay, which was carried in flaming flakes to the many thatched roofs near the buildings. Messrs. Gibby's premises were completely wrecked; the Crown inn, near it, was also destroyed, with the thatched roofs and rafters of more than twenty other houses.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.—The commerce with Nagasaki and Shanghai has increased very much; in fact, the Yellow Sea has never had so many foreign keels in it before. The Americans have made an attempt to get the Japanese Ambassadors away, but they have not left yet, and there seems to be but a small chance of their going. There has been an attempt to open a trade with Kanagawa, but hitherto without success.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S DENTAL REFORM.—Sir Charles Trevelyan attends to all abuses, small as well as great, in the Madras Presidency. His last minute embodies a proposition "for affording dental aid to European soldiers." Considering that it is not enough that those who suffer from toothache should have the means of having the tooth extracted, but that the incipient decay of teeth should be prevented, Sir Charles recommends that a medical officer in every European regiment be instructed in dental surgery, that the teeth of all soldiers in such regiments be examined, and operative assistance rendered to such as require it.—*Friend of India.*



### THE CANTINIÈRES AND VIVANDIÈRES OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

WE believe there is no army in Europe, save that of France, which possesses an Amazonian rearguard—a rearguard, however, only in so far that it is the duty of those who compose it to follow the battalions to which they are more immediately attached.

The subjoined Engraving represents three cantinières, or vivandières, of the French Army—the Zouave, the Chasseur, and the Infantry of the Line. We may observe, however, that a vivandière has not precisely the same duties to perform, nor does she hold precisely the same rank, as the cantinière.

To every battalion of the French army, both cavalry and infantry, are attached a certain number of cantinières and vivandières, in accordance with the permission of the commanding officer. Some regiments have only three, others four; while the regiments of Zouaves and Chasseurs can boast of as many as six. Whether the ladies are more particularly attached to the costume, or to the gallant bearing of the men who compose these regiments, we are unable to say. These, for the most part well-conducted and brave women, are generally the wives of men belonging to the regiment or regiments to which they are more immediately attached.

The duty of the cantinières is similar to that of the holder of a canteen when the regiment is in barracks or quarters. When before an enemy in the field, they supply the men with spirits, wine, tobacco, and occasional luxuries in the way of food, and not unfrequently provide a table for the officers; whereas the vivandière follows the regiment (as do the cantinières also) on the line of march, and even to the battle-field, where, often under fire, they present the refreshing cup of wine or eau de vie from the little keg swung across their shoulders to the parched lips of the wounded or dying soldier. In one instance during the Crimean war a vivandière, who was standing by the side of a wounded soldier of the corps to which she belonged, is known to have reloaded the firelock which had fallen from his hands, and fired on the retreating foe.

Among the men of the regiments to which the vivandières are immediately attached it is held as a point of honour to protect them from insult and from danger; while they on their part are ever ready to sacrifice their own comforts, and at times even their lives, to succour a wounded comrade, and they regard every man of the regiment as a comrade.

No allowance is made to them by the Government, either in the shape of pay or of rations, but they often make a good purse by the sale of wine, spirits, and provisions. On parade they march after the field officers at the head of the regiment, following the band; on the line of march in the rear; always attired more, or less in the

costume of the battalion to which they belong, with some attractive and tasteful additions. In cavalry regiments, the vivandières are mounted, and ride after the fashion of their sex in the middle ages.

#### CAMP AT MONTECHIARO.

The subjoined Engraving represents the Camp of the Grenadiers of the Guard at Montechiaro on the evening before the battle of Solferino. Montechiaro is situated on the banks of the River Chiese, and has a population of some 6000 in number, whose chief employment is the manufacture of silk stuffs. It was the scene of a conflict between the French and the Austrians in the year 1796, when the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

In the third week of April the Austrian army, headed by Marshal Gyulai, and numbering from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand men, were separated from the Sardinian soil only by the narrow stream of the Ticino. The whole Piedmontese force did not consist of more than two-thirds of the number of the Austrians, and only a portion was available for the defence of the capital and the strategical points on the line of march towards it. On the 29th of April the Austrian arrangements were completed. General Gyulai with his whole army invaded Piedmont, and sent to Turin an ultimatum returnable at the end of three days. The alternative presented to the King, should he refuse compliance, was the immediate assault of the capital. The King did refuse, but the capital was not stormed. The Austrian commander changed his tactics, and, instead of marching upon Turin, took up a position between the Sesia and the Ticino, with



ZOUAVE. CHASSEUR. INFANTRY OF THE LINE.  
VIVANDIÈRES OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

### STATUE OF LORD CLIVE.

THE bronze statue of Lord Clive, by Marochetti, which now occupies a temporary place in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, facing the Treasury, is a remarkable instance of perfect ease and repose in point of attitude. Whether this be thoroughly consistent with the character of the stern and haughty Indian hero is not so certain. But in this bronze statue we recognise that freedom from affectation which most of our public statues display. The countenance, to which, perhaps, a dark material is less favourable, can hardly be said to be strongly characteristic of Clive, judging from the well-known portraits of the hero of Plassey. This statue is the result of a public subscription entered into a year or two since, to commemorate the centenary of Clive's great victory and the final triumph of our arms in India. Unfortunately the Indian mutiny broke out while the subscription was still in progress, and, naturally enough, materially affected the amount raised.

### DAMANHOUR.

DAMANHOUR, the subject of M. Zeirn's clever picture, is a village on the banks of the Nile, situated some four miles from Cairo, and where the Pacha of Egypt has a summer residence. The picture is one of the most remarkable in this year's Paris Exhibition. The glowing effect of an Eastern sunset is rendered with singular fidelity, and the various details of the subject are depicted with an exactitude and a minuteness of finish which prove that the painter has studied nature most closely.

### THE STORY OF THE WAR.

Now that the most remarkable of modern wars is summarily ended, and peace unexpectedly signed—now that, contrary to all hope and expectation, we are actually at the close of the campaign, when it seemed but yesterday that its greatest crisis was only just approaching—we may well pause to look back and retrace in a summary way the events which have led to this rapid, happy, and unlooked-for conclusion of hostilities.



FRENCH CAMP AT MONTECHIARO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DUMARÉSQ.)



Mortara for his head-quarters. The French were now pouring into Piedmont as fast as steam could take them. Over Mont Cenis and into the port of Genoa they swarmed like bees, and were enthusiastically welcomed by the Sardinians. All this time heavy rains prevented the Austrians from undertaking any important operations. The rivers were swollen, the roads were impassable, and perforce General Gyulai found that his strength was to sit still. Meantime the Emperor of the French had passed into Italy and assumed the command of the allied armies. All this time Garibaldi was busily organising his irregular corps to harass the Austrian right flank near the Lago Maggiore. A sharp action between Alessandria and Piacenza on the 20th of May, between General Forey's division and a body of fifteen thousand Austrians, opened the campaign. The French took two hundred prisoners and had five hundred killed and wounded. On the 21st the Sardinians had an engagement with the enemy, and, under Cialdini, drove them across the Sesia at Vercelli. On the 24th General Gyulai gave the first decided intimation of a retrogressive movement by changing his head-quarters from Mortara to Garlasco. On the 30th the Piedmontese passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro, attacked him there, and drove him from the village. On the same day Napoleon III. established his head-quarters at Casale; the inhabitants of the Valteline broke out in insurrection in aid of the efforts of Garibaldi; and Francis Joseph arrived at Verona and reviewed the Austrian reserves. The attack on Palestro was designed to draw off the attention of the enemy from the movements of the French, and it succeeded to perfection. On the 1st of June General Niel entered Novara, drove out the enemy, and occupied the city. The Austrians now discovered their mistake; but the plans of the allies had been too well laid, and the enemy had no choice but to recross the Ticino. On the 3rd of June the whole Franco-Sardinian army had crossed into Lombardy; and on the 4th was fought the battle of Magenta, which opened Milan to the allies, and seriously affected the entire prospects of the enemy. The Austrian position was one of great strength, being assisted by cross-roads, canals, and streams in various directions, calculated materially to retard the advance of an attacking foe, and entirely to obstruct the progress of cavalry. From this position the Austrians determined to give battle. Their challenge was accepted. It was a bloody fight. The Austrians were beaten, and continued retiring till they reached Cremona, evacuating at the same time the important fortresses of Piacenza and Pavia. From the 4th to the 7th the allies were recruiting their exhausted force, burying dead, removing wounded, making good their position on all the points leading to Milan. On the 8th they marched into Milan amid the acclamations of the populace. The same day a division of the French army was sent forward to drive out the Austrians from Melegnano, which they did with success. From that time the French continued advancing and the Austrians retreating. One after another all the important towns—Monza, Bergamo, Treviglio, Crema, Cremona, and Brescia—declared for Victor Emmanuel as soon as the last Austrian soldier was out of sight. Concurrently there was a withdrawal of Austrian forces from Bologna, Ancona, and Ferrara, all of whom requested to be governed from Turin, as did also Parma and Modena. Further and yet further eastward was the course of the Austrian army, nearer in their rear pressed the French and Piedmontese, till the startling intelligence reached us that the enemy had recrossed the Mincio and lost the battle of Solferino. That desperate engagement completed, as that of Magenta had commenced, the conquest of Lombardy. It was a delicate crisis in the Austrian fortunes, and it was a most costly victory to the allies. It left them, however, masters of the position. The allies then crossed the Mincio. The Piedmontese were investing Peschiera, the corps of Prince Napoleon had arrived from Tuscany, Garibaldi was manœuvring on the Tyrolean frontier, and great naval demonstrations were ready for action in the Adriatic. The fate of Austria seemed bound within the perimeter of the famous quadrilateral, when the news of an armistice took the world by surprise, gave joy all over Europe, sent up the English and Foreign funds, and left a hope, if nothing more, that speedy peace was yet possible. Such is the outline of this single and completed chapter of the war. The allies have beaten the Austrians wherever they have met them. They have chased them from the Sesia to the Ticino, from the Ticino to the Olona, from the Olona to the Adda, from the Adda to the Oglio, from the Oglio to the Mincio, from the Mincio into the Quadrilateral; and there the two Emperors have signed the conditions of peace, and virtually terminated the most astonishing campaign of modern times.

**CIVILIANS DECORATED WITH THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Victoria Cross has just been conferred on two civilians, who, being "non-military persons, as volunteers bore arms against the mutineers at Lucknow, or elsewhere, during recent operations in India." The first gentleman selected for this



STATUE OF LORD CLIVE.—(BY BARON MAROCHETTI.)

honour is Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh, Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, who, when Sir James Outram was besieged in Lucknow, volunteered to make his way through the beleaguering force to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, and to guide him back to Lucknow. By great prudence and daring he succeeded in performing this service, and he has now obtained his reward. The second Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles, the Assistant-Magistrate at Patna. On the night of July 27, 1857, the troops who had been dispatched to the relief of Arrah under the command of Captain Dunbar, fell into an ambush contrived by the enemy. Mr. Mangles, who had himself been wounded, carried for several miles out of action, and beyond the reach of danger, a wounded soldier of the 37th Regiment. He had bound up the soldier's wounds under a murderous fire, and then bore him for miles in safety to the boats.

#### THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING OSCAR died on Friday week, at Stockholm, after an illness which incapacitated him from taking any active part in the government of his kingdom since the month of September, 1857.

The deceased Monarch was the only son of the French General Bernadotte, King of Sweden under the name of Charles John, and of Eugénie Clary, and was born at Paris on the 4th of July, 1799. His godfather was General Bonaparte, who, in his admiration for Ossian, gave him the name of one of this poet's heroes. Young Oscar, when nine years old, was placed at the Imperial Lyceum, subsequently called that of Louis the Great; and not long since his name was to be seen inscribed on the walls beneath this Latin hexameter, "Vivitur hic trippis, lentilis atque carottis."

He suspended his studies in 1810 to follow his father, who had just been elected heir presumptive to the throne of King Charles XIII., and received an education adapted to his new position. Bernadotte, who was never able to speak Swedish, took care to have his son taught that language.

The Prince adopted Protestantism, and was created Duke of Sudermania. He received the title of Chancellor of the University of Upsal in 1818, the same year that he entered. He had some success as a composer of hymns, marches, and waltzes, and even wrote the score of a grand opera. He published, in French, an essay "On the Education to be Given to the People" (Stockholm, 1839), and, in Swedish, an essay "On the Penal Laws, and on the Institutions for the Suppression of Crime."

Having entered the army in 1811 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was successively appointed Grand Admiral of Sweden and Norway, Lieutenant-General, and General in Command of the 4th Corps of Artillery. In 1824 he was created Viceroy of Norway, and in 1823 exercised the Regency during the illness of his father. He married in 1823 Josephine Maximilienne Eugénie, daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais, Duke of Luchtenberg.

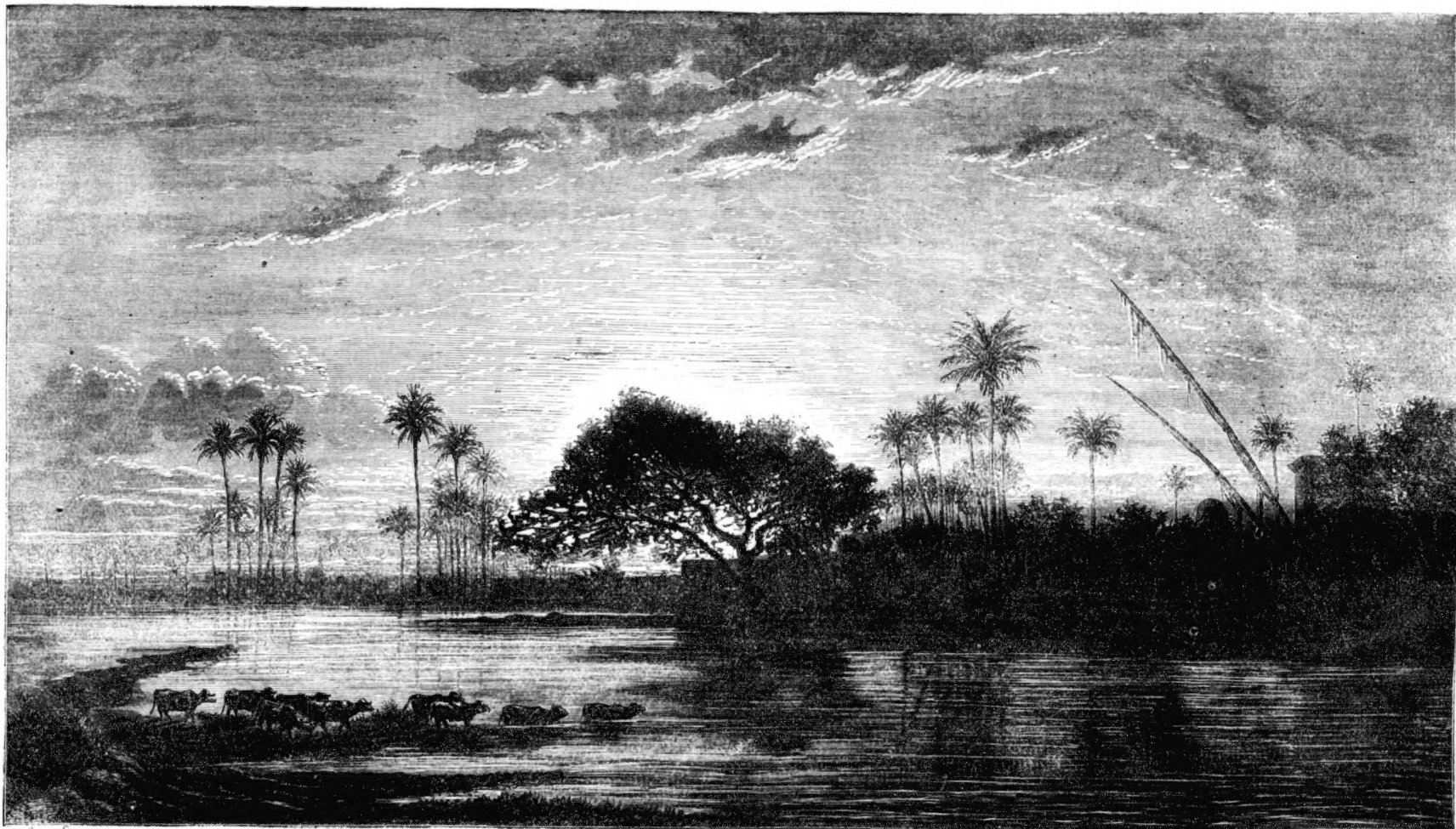
Charles John died in 1844, leaving the throne to his son, with a fortune of eighty millions, which he had saved out of his civil list of three millions, or had acquired by fortunate speculations. The new Sovereign, on whom the Liberals had founded their entire hopes, disappointed to some extent their expectations. However, he laid before the Diet of 1845 several projects of reform, including the abolition of the law of primogeniture among the nobility, and the revision of the criminal code; and in 1846 he appointed a committee to draw up the plan of a Constitution. He was actively engaged in furthering material improvements, opened for public traffic the railway between Christiania and Eidsvold, and caused others to be commenced in Sweden. The latter kingdom felt the shock of the revolutionary movement of 1848; but, notwithstanding some disturbances that took place in Stockholm, occasioning the death of about thirty individuals, the King's throne was not shaken. The Diet which assembled that year had to examine a plan of radical reform in the national representation. The distinction of orders was to be abolished, and the Diet in future was only to consist of two elective and temporal Chambers. The Constitutional Committee adopted this plan, which, on being submitted to the next Diet, in 1851, was rejected by a majority of three. As a sequel to this vote the King dismissed the Liberal Ministry that he had placed at the head of affairs in 1848.

The deceased Sovereign had several children by his consort Josephine. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles, who was appointed Regent by Royal ordinance in 1857, when his father's illness rendered necessary the abnegation of Royal authority.

The present King was born in 1826, and married, in 1850, the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands.

**THE KING OF OUDE AND LORD CANNING.**—The ex-King of Oude, we learn from the *Calcutta Phoenix*, "lately forwarded through the Foreign Office an ode composed by himself, and addressed to Lord Canning, in which, in the flowery and figurative language of Oriental poetry, he supplicated the representative of England's greatness in the East to have pity on a captive Monarch and procure him justice. The ode, we are informed, was a rather lengthy composition, written in Persian, and divided into a number of parts, of so many stanzas each—the parts assuming the forms of apostrophes to his Lordship's horse, tent, palace, sword, and elephant in turn. The ex-King bestowed some very flattering epithets upon the Viceroy, whom in one part of his composition he styled the 'Full Moon of the World.'"

**LITERATURE IN CHINA.**—From the *North China Mail* we see that an attempt to tamper with papers given in at a literary examination had occasioned a "Ministerial crisis" at Peking. Peshuen, the chief of the Board of Examiners, had been bribed to substitute a good essay for an inferior one, before the papers were submitted to Imperial inspection. He and his assistant were decapitated, and the Chancellor and other officials of the Academy severely punished. In the Imperial rescript on the subject examiners are exhorted "to purify their minds by cultivating just thoughts," for literary examination is "a great ordinance."



SUNSET ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. ZINN.)

C. M. HARRIS.



### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MERCADANTE'S "Il Giuramento" having failed at Drury Lane, principally through the incompetency of Mdlle. Weiser, and in spite of the admirable singing of Mdlle. Guarducci, Mr. Smith took upon himself to condemn that work publicly, and announced that, in consequence of the "subscribers, connoisseurs, the public, and the press" not having "approved" of the music, it had been withdrawn. For our part, as members of the press and the public, perhaps connoisseurs, but certainly not subscribers, we do "approve" of the music of the "Giuramento," which is the best work of a most accomplished musician, which contains several pieces of striking beauty (more especially the well-known air for the tenor, "Bella adorata," the duet for the soprano and contralto, "O dolce conforto," and the admirable duet in the last act for the soprano and tenor), and which, evincing throughout a great knowledge of dramatic effect, shows in the final scene that the old Academician, like younger and more ignorant composers, had at times his moments of inspiration. Certainly, the "Giuramento" is not equal to the best works of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, or Verdi; but, because the composers we have just named have between them written some fifteen or twenty works which form the flower of Italian opera, are we never to hear the productions of any other Italians? The stolid conservatism of our artistic public, encouraged by its newspapers, renders the Opera in England a far less interesting institution than it might otherwise be. Do our readers remember how many years it is since the "Etoile du Nord" was brought out at the Royal Italian Opera? Since then only one new opera has been produced—the very generally-abused "Traviata;" but which, if the fact of its keeping the stage, in the face of a tolerably enlightened audience, be any test, is not altogether without merit. Now, we do not pretend that the "Giuramento" will ever make its way, but it appears so us that on the whole it has been treated very cavalierly by the press—almost as much so as by Mr. Smith himself. Another reflection, suggested to us by the affair of the "Giuramento," is, that people conclude rather too hastily, here in London, that the Italians, the most musically-organised people in the world, are vastly inferior to us in musical taste, because they sometimes applaud mediocre works which we at once condemn. It must be remembered, however, that an Italian opera-goer goes to the opera every night all the year round, and must from time to time have something new, whereas the English opera-goer, even if he be a subscriber, seldom goes more than twice a week for three months in the year, and, for the most part, contents himself with a certain number of works of long-established merit, which he in fact prefers to all others, not only because their beauties are more numerous, but also because they are more familiar to him. An opera like "Il Giuramento" has about the same chance of pleasing an English audience that a second-rate English novel has of pleasing a body of foreign readers, upon whom such minor qualities as style (to mention only one) would be thrown away, and who above all demand interesting incident and strongly-marked character. Between this audience, difficult not only from excess but also from want of education, and a few critics who complain of "Il Giuramento" that it is not a masterpiece, the opera would fall to the ground but for the support it is now receiving from Grisi, Nantier-Didice, Mario, and Debassini. Indeed, the execution of "Il Giuramento" at the Royal Italian Opera is admirable; and it is at least something in its favour that it gives to the singers—and also, in a remarkable manner, to the orchestra—numerous opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

Mr. E. T. Smith's benefit representation at Drury Lane included selections from seven or eight different operas, in which, in the words of the programme, "four distinct opera companies" appeared. With the exception of Mdlle. Sarolta, who for the present is replaced by Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Balfe, who has also had to make way for the little Siennese vocalist, and Mdlle. Weiser, of whom we have probably heard the last, the whole forces of the Drury Lane company were brought out. The chief strength of this company lies in the tenors, all of whom—Giuglini, Mongini, L. Graziani, and Belart—appeared. Mongini, in the trio from "Guillaume Tell," sang admirably; all who heard him seemed to agree that nothing so fine in the way of dramatic singing had been heard since Duprez's time. And this is the same artist who, a week before, in the last scene of "Lucia," simply roared! Mongini is decidedly a "tenor of force," and is heard to peculiar advantage in "robust" parts; but even in these he is as unequal as a vocalist can possibly be. He has a fine and wonderfully powerful voice; and at times sings magnificently—at others he merely shouts. During the past week he has been singing in his very best style, and as Pollio in "Norma" has sustained the reputation he first acquired at Mr. Smith's benefit in the celebrated trio above mentioned. Of the four tenors belonging to the Drury Lane company Mongini and Giuglini are by far the best, and, as a vocalist, Giuglini is the best of all. But it is not in "robust" parts that he should be heard. He sings very beautifully in the "Huguenots," it is true; but the energy which he assumes is not natural to him, and is mere external display. In "La Zingara" (the Italian version of Mr. Balfe's misnamed "Bohemian Girl") he gives the ballads of the tenor to perfection. Indeed, as a singer of ballads, "romances," and all airs that depend for their effect entirely on their own intrinsic melody, Giuglini has no equal; but in declamatory music, and in great dramatic scenes, he is not heard to advantage. The other two tenors, Signor L. Graziani and Signor Belart, may settle the question of precedence as they please; we care for neither of them. The latter is an accomplished artist, but sings almost entirely from the head, and gives himself up to a kind of warbling which, however becoming in a bird, is not agreeable in a man. The former has a good voice, but it is of a somewhat common quality (of copper, for instance, Mario's being of silver), and the perpetual contrast in his singing between pianissimo and fortissimo can only arise from a want of taste, if not of ordinary intelligence, in the absence of which a few fine notes will do very little for their possessor. Mr. Smith's "four distinct opera companies" appear, under existing arrangements at Drury Lane, to have only two first sopranos among them—Mdlle. Titiens and Mdlle. Piccolomini. Mdlle. Weiser no longer appears at the theatre, and can be no more counted as a member of the Drury Lane troop than the pretty and graceful, but vocally incompetent, Mdlle. Delphine Calderon can of the Royal Italian Opera. Mdlle. Brambilla, too, had no success when she appeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto;" there is something pleasing in her voice, when she sings in tune, and she is efficient enough in good secondary characters, such as that of Adalgisa, but she is by no means equal to the representation of first soprano parts. In baritone basses Drury Lane is not particularly rich; it has Fagotti and Badiali, Marini and Violett—enough for one company, but not for four. Finally, for his four distinct opera companies Mr. Smith has two contraltos—Mdlle. Lemaire, whom we do not admire, and Mdlle. Guarducci, who is certainly the most richly-endowed singer the present season has produced. Mdlle. Guarducci has a full, soft, sympathetic voice, and a genius for vocalisation. Mdlle. Guarducci and Mdlle. Titiens are the only vocalists *hors de ligne* that the Drury Lane company possesses. Both Mongini and Giuglini (the best among the men) are without that distinction which is always found in the greatest artists. The same may be said of Mdlle. Lotti and Mdlle. Penco at the other house, where, after naming Mdlle. Grisi, we must look for the singers of genius among the men. No one can fail to recognise this highest quality in Mario, in Roneoni, and in Tamberlik, after hearing him in "Otello." Mdlle. Titiens—to return for a moment to Drury Lane—has appeared since our last article was written as Norma. It is not her best part, so that, naturally, her Norma is inferior to that of Mdlle. Grisi; but Mdlle. Titiens nevertheless sang very finely, and acted magnificently. In some portions there was a want of tenderness about her performance; but she was full of pathos in the last scene, and in the final address to Oroveso, the priest, was really sublime.

The concerts are gradually getting less frequent. The most important, in a certain sense, of last week was that given by the students and associates of the Royal Academy of Music. A selection from Lord

Westmoreland's "Hero of Lancaster" was performed, and at the end of the concert everybody was asking what chance the students of the Academy had of becoming great composers if (as is said to be the case) the noise signed by Lord Westmoreland is given to them to study. The most remarkable portion of "The Hero of Lancaster" was the "Battle Symphony," in which the braying, bellowing, twanging, and banging, of the instruments was really terrible. It was suggested that, to render the Lancastrian instrumentation perfect, nothing but a Lancaster gun was wanted; but the work should be performed in Hyde Park, and the Lancastrian system of composition should be given to the students of the Academy, not for their imitation, but for their avoidance.

### HER MAJESTY AND THE ARMY.

A GRAND REVIEW took place at Aldershot on Saturday, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished personages. There was a very large attendance of spectators. It was the second occasion during the present season of a State visit to the camp. There were on the field fifteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, seven batteries, and a troop of artillery, in all forty-two guns. The condition of the camp is excellent. The total force of the division is about 20,000 men, and of these about 19,000 are at the camp or at Woolmer. In consequence of the excessive heat the troops did not parade till three o'clock, and the sham fight commenced at four o'clock, lasting until nearly seven. The troops went through the various movements in excellent style.

In the early part of the day, and previous to the review, her Majesty visited every part of the camp, and paid particular attention to the small school which has recently been established for the children of officers stationed there. The Prince of Wales also inspected the new barracks. The Royal party visited the new camp at Woolmer on Monday, where the men are under canvas, conforming precisely to the same field regulations as if canted out in actual service against an enemy.

At the review her Majesty wore a scarlet dress, hat, and feathers, the Prince Consort the uniform of a colonel of the Rifles, and the Prince of Wales that of a colonel of the Guards. The Duke of Cambridge was distinguished by his dress as Commanding-in-Chief.

### OUR MILITARY FORCES AT HOME.

GENERAL PEEL read a memorandum on Monday evening of the military forces constituting our home establishment. The gallant General said that, excluding the Marines on shore, the enrolled pensioners, and the recruits for India, the forces in the United Kingdom on the 1st of June were thus made up:—Cavalry, 11,698; Foot Guards, 6184; Infantry, 50,032; Horse Artillery, 1749; Foot Artillery, 12,669; Royal Engineers, 1854; Military Train, 1861; Medical Staff Corps, 375; and embodied Militia, 23,218, total, 109,640; or, excluding the embodied Militia, 86,422." The *Globe* questions the correctness of some of the most important of these items. "Take the first—the Cavalry. There are in the United Kingdom three regiments of Household Cavalry, and the following regiments of the Line—viz., the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, and 13th Light Dragoons, 5th and 16th Lancers, and the 10th, 11th, 15th, and 18th Hussars. These sixteen regiments have an establishment of 520 of all ranks each, so that, if they were all up to the establishment (which we doubt very much), the aggregate strength would be 8320 men. Throwing in the depot of the 9th Lancers, which cannot be classed under the head of 'recruits for India,' inasmuch as the regiment is on its way home, we may call the whole cavalry force at home 8500 men, or more than 3000 less than it is represented to be in General Peel's memorandum. A much more important misstatement is that respecting the Infantry of the Line, which the memorandum makes amount to 50,032. The Infantry regiments at home are—the 9th (1st Battalion), 10th (2nd Battalion), 11th (two Battalions), 12th (2nd Battalion), 14th (2nd Battalion), 15th (1st Battalion), 16th (two Battalions), 17th (2nd Battalion), 18th (2nd Battalion), 19th (2nd Battalion), 20th (2nd Battalion), 21st (2nd Battalion), 22nd (1st Battalion), 24th (2nd Battalion), 30th, 36th, 45th, 47th, 55th, 58th, 60th (4th Battalion), 76th, 96th, and Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion). These twenty-six battalions, with their depôts, cannot certainly be put down at more than 1000 men each, or 26,000 in the aggregate. Adding thirty-two home depôts of regiments serving in the colonies, which average about 200 men each, or 6400 altogether, we have a force of Infantry of the Line of 32,000—or nearly 18,000 less than it is represented in the memorandum read by General Peel. We cannot speak with equal certainty of the strength of the embodied Militia regiments, which is stated to be 23,218; but we have very strong reasons for thinking that it does not come up to 16,000 men at the outside. There are one or two other items in the memorandum which we cannot help suspecting are incorrect, though not to a material extent; but those we have named make a difference of about 28,000 men between what we take to be the truth and General Peel's memorandum. We hold exaggeration in these matters to be as impolitic as it is unjust. We cannot deceive Europe as to our strength, and it is not advisable to deceive England."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF 1851 AND THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society and the Commissioners of 1851 have determined to set the Brompton estate (belonging to the latter body) in order for the benefit of the public. At the meeting of the society, on Thursday week, it was determined to negotiate upon the following liberal conditions:—Between the Prince Albert-road to the west and the Exhibition-road to the east, on the estate of the Commissioners, there is a plot of ground of about twenty acres, which it is proposed to convert into a horticultural establishment, having a summer and winter garden, with Italian arcades, at a cost of £100,000. The Commissioners agree to provide £50,000, and the Horticultural Society £50,000. The society will not be called on to pay any rent except on the following conditions:—After the society has paid all the expenses, which will include interest at five per cent on £50,000 debenture stock, and £1000 a year for the management of a portion of Chiswick grounds as an experimental garden, any surplus that may be left will go for rent up to a certain point. Should the profits reach the sum of £2000, the society claim that as rent, or any smaller sum; but should there be small profits, or no profits at all, the Commissioners will be content, and every year's income will satisfy the rental claims. Should, however, the profits go beyond £2000 a year, the super-surplus is to be equally divided between the Royal Commissioners and the Horticultural Society. The lease to be granted for thirty-one years, after which period the whole of the premises revert to the Commissioners. Thus the difficulties under which both these associations laboured are dispelled, if the Horticultural Society obtain the requisite funds, towards which the Queen and the Prince will contribute, either by subscription or as holding debentures, a sum of £4000.

HARVEY'S TOMB.—A visitor to the church in which Harvey's remains are deposited (at Hampstead) thus describes the state in which he found them:—"The family vault of the Harveys lies immediately under the site of the family pew, which must have been placed in the most honourable position in the church. The decorated seats of the pew have been allowed to fall to pieces, and were lying together, as rubbish, in a corner. The pew is raised above the floor of the rest of the church, and the entrance to the vault is by a wooden trapdoor, which was without any lock or fastening. The floor of the pew forms the roof of the vault, and the latter, in consequence of the elevation of the pew, is only partially under ground. There is an open window, without any adequate protection beyond a rusty iron bar, looking from the vault into the churchyard. The coffin of the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood was easily recognised by the name or initials engraved on the lid. It is of lead, yet not so heavy but that it could be easily lifted. The person who showed me over the vault rattled the bones, apparently as a part of the exhibition. The coffin can be seen through the open window, and might at any time have been stolen without difficulty." A correspondent says:—"Rattling Harvey's bones" is a luxury which I think the nation should deny to casual visitors; but, as the coffin can be stolen, I wonder the College of Physicians do not indulge in the harmless theft, and give their great benefactor a suitable resting-place. Not only is 'Harvey' the most illustrious name in the annals of this society, but that the man who owned it while he was on earth gave his landed property to this very College of Physicians, the benefits of which this corporation has now enjoyed for nearly two centuries and a half."

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—A Parliamentary paper issued on Saturday reminds us of the proportions of the public income and expenditure. In the year ending the 3rd of June last the income was £25,689,573 and the expenditure £26,033,076. This shows an excess of expenditure of nearly £350,000.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE progress which, during the last four weeks, has been made in the fitting and equipping the Great Eastern steam-ship for sea has been so rapid that within a month it is expected her steam will be up and she will be on her way across the Atlantic. The noise of workmen, and swarms of boats and little steamers hovering around her constantly, all show that "Brunel's Folly" is yet a thing of hope, and of certain completion. The three iron masts, which rise 122 feet above the upper deck, and have a diameter of 3 feet 6 inches for a height of 70 feet, when they decrease gradually to 2 feet 6 inches at the cap, are now on board, and the first of them was lifted into its place on Saturday. Its weight above deck is about 40 tons. The three wooden masts, which are also in their places, are magnificent spars. They are not built masts, but single "sticks," as they are called. The fore and mizen masts are 110 feet in height, and 34 inches in diameter at the deck; the jigger-mast is 122 feet in height, and of the same diameter. The trees which form these masts have been brought more than 13,000 miles to occupy their present position: they are New Zealand pines. The top-masts are 76 feet in height, and 22 inches in diameter at their base. The spars, too, are of gigantic dimensions. The main yard is 120 feet long, and at its centre it is a yard in diameter, thick and strong as the masts themselves at the deck.

So water-tight are the compartments in which the ship is built that when, a few days since, the foremost one was filled with 6000 tons of water (pumped into it from the river) not a drop escaped. The object in pumping this mass of water into the fore part of the ship was to bring her down at the bows and raise the stern while they fixed the screw. She went down 11 feet forward, and was raised 7 feet aft; a portion of her keel was, in fact, raised out of the water; and yet so strong and so rigidly is she built that under this enormous strain the ship did not deflect an inch. The engines for working the paddles are now nearly completed. The engine for working the screw is in the same state of forwardness, and on Thursday week the steam was got up for the first time in the boilers of the screw-engines. All that mass of iron, now inert and immovable, will in a few days drive the ship through the water with 12,000-horse power.

There will be accommodation provided in the first instance for 40 officers of all ranks, and for a crew of 350. The first-class portion of the ship will be fitted up in the first grade with 800 beds and sofas. In the second grade there will be accommodation for 400, and in the third grade about the same number. This accommodation for about 2000 persons for the first voyage will leave untouched some acres of saloons and vacant space in other parts of the ship. The part usually devoted to steerage passengers in other vessels will not be touched at present; and the passengers to be carried in the first trip will be all first-class, but of different grades, each grade occupying a separate deck. The cabins are roomy and commodious, admirably ventilated, and the dining-rooms are lofty. The first trip will be made to Portland, in the State of Maine, and will, it is announced, be made early next month.

The sums which had been expended on the ship up to the time of its memorable launch amounted to £640,000. The original shareholders had not power to raise more money, and a new company was formed, with a capital of £330,000, in £1 shares, for the purpose of purchasing the ship and equipping her for sea. Of this sum £165,000 was to be given to the original proprietors, and the remainder was to be applicable for finishing the ship. Nearly the whole of the shares were taken by the old proprietors, so that the ship remains in effect in the same hands. The contract for finishing the whole of the works was given to Mr. Scott Russell for a sum of £125,000, and everything was to be completed by the 4th of September. A premium of £1000 was also given for each week before that time that the contractor could complete the works. The whole expenditure on the ship up to the time of its going to sea will be £970,000, and probably some incidental charges and contingencies will bring the whole up to the round sum of £1,000,000.

### SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A LETTER from Alexandria of the 30th says:—"The steamer Silistria of the Ottoman Company, which left Alexandria for Constantinople on the 25th, with about 350 Turkish and Christian passengers on board, foundered at sea, in consequence of a leak which she sprung in a few hours after she left the port. Only 273 of the persons on board were saved by a small Egyptian transport, the remaining seventy-seven having perished. The captain and Turkish crew of the vessel are said to have acted with the greatest barbarity, preventing by violence and murder the unfortunate Christians from availing themselves of the assistance thus providentially sent to them. During the few hours previous to the vessel going down scenes of carnage took place on the deck between the crew, under the orders of their captain, and the Europeans on board. A Venetian had his head laid open by a cut from a hatchet, and others were killed in the struggle. The Christians, in addition to losing all their property on board, were robbed of all the money and jewellery they had about them. The captain and crew of the steamer, on being brought back to Alexandria, were put into confinement to await the investigation into the affair. We consider it our duty to mention the noble conduct of twenty-eight Austrian sailors, who were passengers on board, and through whose assistance a number of lives were saved which would otherwise have been lost." Serious fears are entertained for the safety of the Kars steamer, belonging to the same company. She left Alexandria for Constantinople thirty-two days ago, with 300 passengers on board, and has not since been heard of.

LORD LYNDBURST AND THE FRENCH JOURNALISTS.—The late debate in the House of Lords on our national defences is remarked on by several of the Paris journals in anger, and by some in terms of ridicule. This, for instance, is what the *Siecle* has to say on the subject:—"Poor Lords of Great Britain, how we pity you! After so many ages of domination, obliged to cede the *pas* to any upstart who attains eminence in trade, agriculture, the arts, or war; obliged to admit the odious principle of equality which constitutes the strength! Ah! my Lords of the Upper House, instead of envying or fearing us—instead of plunging England into the perils of war—why do you not imitate us! Our successes in Italy alarm and distress you; but you might very easily have shared them. You took part in those of the Crimea, and it was still more natural that you should be our allies in Italy, for England has been the real agitator of Italy for the last forty years. All English statesmen have successfully written or spoken in favour of Italy—they have agitated Lombardy, Sicily, Naples, Rome. The Blue Book is there, and any one may read it; the speeches made in Parliament are printed and accessible to all. Instead of indulging in paltry jealousy against France, you should not have suffered her to gather the laurels of victory alone. You promised liberty to Italy long before we did, and you should have fulfilled your promise. You dread French organisation and that principle of equality which with us exercises an irresistible influence, and successfully carries the most talented into the foremost rank. You should adopt it. How many times did we advise you to do so during the war in the Crimea, when the English army, owing to its family organisation, shone with diminished lustre by the side of ours? We then told you that you wanted what we possessed—equality. You refused to listen."

STATE OF THE THAMES.—Dr. Letheby reports on the state of the River Thames as follows:—"The foul condition of the river continues to increase, and is exciting attention both here and on the Continent. I have received a number of communications relating to the subject, and to the measures which are thought necessary for abating the evil. Some of these I would recommend to be forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works. One of these communications is from M. Bourbeé, Professor of Geology at Paris. Another is from M. Goethaler, of Antwerp. M. Bourbeé is of opinion that the whole of the present mischief is due to the quality of the soil through which the river flows; and he recommends that the whole of the infected bed of the river should be covered with hydraulic lime and pebbles. He thinks that the efficacy of the concrete thus formed will depend, not merely on its producing a solid channel for the flow of the river, but also on the causticity of the lime, which will destroy the putrid organisms; and, therefore, he suggests that the whole course of the river should be concreted at one time. He is, he says, aware of the magnitude of the undertaking, and he trusts to English wealth and English skill for accomplishing it. The other schemes are of less pretensions. I wish, however, to make this remark, that the state of the river is fast becoming worse and worse. The organic impurities are increasing from day to day, and are now just four times as abundant as they were on the 11th of June."



## LAW AND CRIME.

**DURING** the present season—that of the sittings after term and the assizes throughout the country—one may reasonably expect at least one “extraordinary lunacy case” per week. We really regret to trouble our readers with the details, they all resemble each other so closely. A person of wealth and position renders himself obnoxious to his family by eccentricity, or perhaps misconduct. Nothing is easier than to get rid of him when they can bear him no longer. Medical men are applied to, and a certificate of insanity is obtained at once, with scarcely more difficulty than a dustman would experience in getting a pint of beer. The disagreeable person is either cajoled into a so-called lunatic asylum or dragged thither by force, perhaps, in the broad day, in the face of a mob of free-born Britons, who respond to his frantic appeals for help, and to inquisitive equally free-born passers-by, with the satisfactory rejoinder of “Only a mad cove!” Then off he goes to the retired and conveniently large residence of the “mad doctor,” who no more attempts or pretends to cure madness than does a Margate lodging-house-keeper, or that great patron of lunatics, the Lord Chancellor, and whose entire subsistence depends upon the imprisonment in his house of people whom “perhaps too partial friends” choose to consider insane, and to pay a high price to have kept at a distance. Here our lunatic may, if he behave quietly, live after the manner popularly attributed to the gladiatorial male of the gallinaceous species; or, should he adopt the contrary mode, and resent the infringement of his liberty, he may enjoy a sound thrashing from several pugilistic rufians kept on the premises for that purpose, and humorously denominated “keepers.” He may be drenched with nauseous and spirit-humiliating purgatives, be half drowned in compulsory shower-baths, pinioned night and day in a strait-waistcoat, debarred from light and air, or treated according to any other system which the fancy of the “doctor” may lead him to adopt as becalming to the mind. Periodically he will be visited by certain automata in human form, dubbed Lunacy Commissioners, and taking the natural consequences of such a position in the form of salaries sufficient each to keep about five respectable families, and whom he will discover—save in their keen appreciation of the “doctor’s” wine and anecdotes—might, so far as their visitation of patients is concerned, just as well be made of wood, and set a-going with a string. The latest development of the system has been made public by the trial of the case of a Mr. Fletcher, an alleged lunatic, on whose behalf it may be remembered Mr. Charles Reade, the popular novelist, some time since wrote a singular letter to the *Times*. Mr. Fletcher, the alleged lunatic, does not seem to have been altogether a nice kind of man, being quarrelsome, addicted to drink, and subject to epileptic fits. Above all, he imagined that the commercial affairs of the firm, of which his father was a member at the time of his death, had been dealt with unfairly, and to his prejudice. Therefore he was consigned to a lunatic asylum, finally making his escape in the most rational manner possible—by walking away from his keeper when the latter, who had brought him out for a walk from the asylum at Kensington, was staring at the horses in Rotten-row; then, after a hot pursuit, and one or two clever escapes over roofs, and changes of apparel, to the “Alleged Lunatics’ Friend Society,” to Mr. Charles Reade, and to Dr. Dixon, the clever author of “Fallacies of the Faculty,” a gentleman who some time since corrected a harmless impression, long prevalent with the medical profession, that patients were to be cured of divers diseases by draining them of blood. Then to Westminster Hall, as plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment against the relative whose good offices had consigned him to the “asylum,” detailing the varied incidents of his own capture, escape, and subsequent adventures, and bringing the most irrefragable testimony, beyond the manner of his own evidence, the strongest proof of all, of his entire sanity. The action was compromised by the defendant consenting to allow the plaintiff £100 per annum, and to suffer a verdict to an amount carrying costs.

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, the author of several works very unfit for family reading, appears to have had a difference with Mr. Ernest Jones, the equally gifted author of a song which was intended to supersede the National Anthem, but failed from reasons beyond the control of the writer. Both of these literary luminaries are Chartists; and Mr. Reynolds is proprietor of a weekly newspaper, and also of a weekly miscellany, in which the weekly newspaper and a certain doctor who attends nervous patients at Herne Bay are alternately recommended to admiring readers, in answer to “correspondence” begging information on these two points. Some time since Mr. Jones also had a paper, called the *People’s Paper*, which was carried on until three executions were put simultaneously into the publishing-office, when Mr. Jones sold his interest in the paper, reserving the right of writing two columns thereof weekly. This prudent reservation enabled him to reply to the attacks of the new editor, whose views, oddly enough, happened to be diametrically opposite to those of Mr. Jones. So that, while the editor announced his ideas in his leaders, these were with great regularity utterly set at naught and overthrown generally, in Mr. Jones’s two columns of the same paper, no doubt to the great enlightenment of the readers thereof, and to the manifest advantage of the concern. Then Mr. Reynolds came to the aid of the new editor, and attacked Mr. Jones from the double barrel of newspaper and miscellany with all the force of language and virulence of abuse at the command of Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Jones was declared to have sold the *People’s Paper* and himself to the Manchester Liberals, to have obtained money from dupes, to exist on “gullibility,” to have carried a begging-box (a thing new, by the way, not often seen), with being a mendicant, a claptrap speaker, a contemptible and a dangerous person, exhibiting “frothy vanity,” and so forth, all highly offensive, no doubt, to Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones thereupon brought an action for libel; and, having satisfactorily proved that he had not sold himself to Mr. Bright, obtained money from dupes, dined upon gullibility, carried a begging-box, or committed any other of the offences charged, was considered to have vindicated his character, and, being satisfied with this result, consented to receive a verdict for 40s. only, the Judge certifying for full costs.

A story dear to naturalists tells how the French Academy, during the compilation of their famous

Dictionary, referred one of their definitions to Cuvier, perhaps less for criticism than approval. The definition ran thus:—“Crab, a red fish, which walks backwards.” “There are but a few slight errors,” remarked Cuvier. “A crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backwards.” The new Judge of the City Sheriffs’ Court evidently knows this anecdote. A Jew dealer bought at Billingsgate of a fish-monger a basket represented as containing “mixed fish.” On being unpacked the bottom of the basket was found to be filled with crabs, which, it appears, Jews do not eat, and which, therefore, were useless to the purchaser in his trade. He thereupon returned them to the vender, and demanded a return of a corresponding proportion of the price paid. This was refused, and a summons was the result. Defendant, the vender, alleged that the basket really contained mixed fish. The Judge inquired, “Do you mean to say a crab is a fish?” and, on defendant replying in the affirmative, rejoined, “Why, you might as well call a lobster a horse. I suppose you would call a shrimp a fish?” Defendant again assented; whereupon the case was adjourned for the attendance of the clerk of the market, to testify as to what “mixed fish” really meant, his Honour averring that, after defendant’s statement, it might possibly include rabbits.

We have already reported the case of the negro savage who was lately tried for cutting and wounding a police officer. The wretched culprit, a member of an African tribe, happened to find friends in a society called the Strangers’ Home, and the society were fortunate enough to find a person conversant with the prisoner’s language. By this means it was shown upon the trial that the poor wretch had been kidnapped by a Genoese captain, and transferred by him temporarily to the house of a crimp for safe custody. By some mental process, half-shrewd half-instinctive, the creature gleaned an idea that on his arrival in England he became free, and therefore, objecting to the crimp’s guardianship, he broke the furniture in his prison-room, and fled to the house-top. There, attacked most unnecessarily by the police, whom he naturally imagined to be in league with his captors, he resisted almost to the death, and was only at length carried to the station when stunned by a fearful blow on the head from one policeman, after he had dangerously stabbed another several times. These facts appearing upon the evidence, the jury, upon the trial of the savage, gave a verdict of “Not guilty”—a verdict which was followed, as we are told, by applause, which the Judge did not attempt to check. And thus this triumph of British law and British freedom passed off in the most gratifying manner to all concerned, and the Strangers’ Home Society carried off their interesting protégé. He was lodged at the society’s house, and was provided with a berth next to that of his friend and fellow-countryman, the interpreter. The blow upon the head, however, appears to have extinguished what little glimmering of sense or reason the unhappy human animal ever possessed, and nothing could ever persuade him otherwise than that he was merely being reserved for some sudden or tormenting execution. In the second night after his admission he rose and secured a razor, which it appears the society had benevolently provided for a blind man wherewith to shave himself, a good clean shave being, of course, a necessary of life to a blind man, foreign and destitute. That night the interpreter was awakened by the mad negro attempting to cut his (the interpreter’s) throat. A desperate struggle ensued, the interpreter being wounded in the face and thigh, another man cut in the hand, and a third about the body, before the homicidal savage was secured. Hereupon the culprit was again brought before the police magistrate, and at present stands remanded. Then the honorary secretary of the Strangers’ Home writes to the papers, explaining the transactions of the previous evening so clearly and concisely that the interpreter must be convinced that it was the most natural thing in the world to wake finding an insane savage hacking him with a razor, while the two rescuers must at once perceive that under the circumstances it was not only necessary but expedient that they should be mangled about the face and body. Moreover, “he then appears,” adds the courteously explanatory secretary, “to have cut the blind West Indian in the face, and afterwards to have taken a shovel from the fireplace, breaking the shovel off and striking the blind West Indian with the handle of it.” Appears to have done this! The appearances one would think sufficient to convince a blind man, even although a West Indian. So this savage wild animal is to have his mind inquired into, to be tended and fed, hopeless as he is, in an asylum, if not remitted to a gaol, and civilisation is to bear the cost of his sustenance until the purulent abscess forming beneath his skull shall terminate a life receiving no sensation but that of agony, and exercising no volition save to rend, murder, and destroy.

## POLICE.

**PHYSIC FOR DR. WATERS AND CO.**—John Nicholas Walters, and Claude Edwards, 27, both described as surgeons, were indicted for obtaining money by false pretences, and also with conspiring to defraud divers persons.

The circumstances of the charges against the prisoners have already been detailed, and require no repetition. The prisoners were sentenced each to 18 months’ hard labour.

**PARISH RELIEF.**—George Ellery, only ten years of age, was charged before Mr. Hammill with stealing a gown, shawl, pair of boots, and other trifling articles, the property of his grandmother.

An attenuated old woman, clad in rags, stated in weak accents that the child and his sister lived with her in Wood’s-buildings, Whitechapel, their father, a labouring man, being at work in the country. On Friday morning last he got up at three o’clock and left the room where they all slept. Subsequently she missed the articles mentioned in the charge. In the evening he returned home, and she gave him into custody, he having stolen from her before, and confessed to this theft.

Mr. Hammill—What are you allowed by his father for keeping the children?

Old Woman—Five or six shillings in two or three weeks, or less, just as he can get it, sir; and I have one shilling and a loaf every week from the Whitechapel Union.

Mr. Hammill—Do you earn anything?

Old Woman—I can’t sir. I wish I could; but I am too aged. I’m seventy-two years. The boy’s sister earns two shillings a week.

Venables, K 111—She told me, sir, that the boy had taken the last pair of stockings she had, and I was obliged while coming to this court to take her into a public-house and supply her with nourishment.

Mr. Hammill (to the boy)—Where did you dispose of the things; and how much did you get for them?

Prisoner—I sold them to a woman in Whitechapel for sixpence, and I spent the money at a cookshop.

Mr. Hammill—Then you receive about five shillings and sixpence and a loaf of bread every week. Now, what do you pay for lodging?

Old Woman—Half-a-crown, sir, I’m obliged.

Mr. Hammill—Then you live, the three of you, upon three shillings a week.

Old Woman—Ay, dear sir; it is not living.

Mr. Hammill—True; you are right. I am very grieved at your position. This child will be sent to a reformatory, or industrial school; and for your immediate wants I shall order ten shillings to be given. (To an officer) She appears exceedingly prostrate; let her have immediate refreshment.

The worthy magistrate then, addressing Mr. Gee, one of the officials at the workhouse, said—I beg that you will not lose any time in communicating the facts of this distressing case to the board of guardians. Tell them it is manifestly one in which the relief afforded is miserably inadequate to the requirements. Of what service can be the miserable pittance given—one shilling, and a loaf? The old woman is a “shadow,” as frequently it is too truly termed. She was scarcely able to speak when in the witness-box. Positively a walking famine. It is a most painful thing for a magistrate to witness and listen to such deplorable evidence of want, in all probability, carrying vice in its train, by establishing a fresh criminal in this child of ten years charged with robbing poverty. What is the reasonable supposition but that he steals from hunger, the acute pangs of which compel him to rise at day break and hurry off with anything the produce of which will purchase a meal at a cookshop? I repeat, let not any delay occur in making these facts, and my opinions and feelings upon them, known to the parish authorities.

Mr. Gee promised attention, and the young offender was remanded.

**DARING BURGLARY IN LONG-ACRE.**—Benjamin Redman, who has been repeatedly in custody for house-breaking, was charged with entering the house, 26, Long-acre, and stealing a purse containing nearly £30.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, Mr. W. Cousins, potato-salesman, of Covent Garden, that he was disturbed in his sleep at about two in the morning, and saw the prisoner standing upright in his bedroom. He jumped out of bed, seized him by the collar, and called into the street for the police. The prisoner said, “Let me go, and speak to my companion in the next room;” but prosecutor declined to let go of him till a police-constable entered the room. Prosecutor then found that the pockets of his trousers had been turned out, and a purse, containing two cheques and gold to the amount of £30, was missing. They searched the prisoner, who dropped the purse on the ground. A chest of drawers in the next room had been opened, and all its contents turned out. The window of the room (first floor) had been closed the night before, but not fastened, and it is conjectured that the prisoner got on to the leads of the house from a public-house adjoining.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he was very drunk, and could not say how he got into the room. He never saw the purse, which must have dropped out of prosecutor’s pocket.

It was stated that the prisoner was quite sober at the time.

Committed for trial.

**OBTAINING SITUATIONS BY FALSE CHARACTERS.**—Richard Warne was charged before Mr. Elliot with having unlawfully offered himself as a servant to Mr. J. C. Broadhurst, asserting that he had been in a service where he had not.

It appeared that in the month of April last Mr. Broadhurst, proprietor of the Crown public-house, Westminster Bridge-road, replied to an advertisement, and in consequence the prisoner applied for the situation of barman. He said he had lived with a Mr. Edwards, and had left his situation in consequence of his master getting out of business, and referred for his character to Mr. Edwards, of the Rook public-house, in Gibraltar-row. Mr. Broadhurst called there, and saw a female, who said she was Mrs. Edwards, and who gave the prisoner the highest possible character, and said he might be intrusted with “untold gold.” On this character, and knowing the prisoner’s friends, he took him into his service, and from that moment the amount of his receipts became very much diminished. His house had also become beset with a number of strange and suspicious-looking customers; and, before the prisoner had been in his situation a week, Mr. Broadhurst called him into his parlour, told him he did not know whether he was a thief or not, but that there was a considerable falling-off in his receipts while he had lived with him, that there were a number of suspicious-looking customers going in and out of his house, and, handing him half a sovereign, requested he would go about his business. Soon after he left, Mr. Broadhurst discovered that the prisoner had not been in service for twelve months before he had come to him, that the character given of him was a false one, and that he had since obtained another situation by an equally false character. He (Mr. Broadhurst) had him apprehended while serving at Mr. Martin’s.

Remanded.

**THE GLAZIER’S FRIEND.**—Elizabeth May, a dissipated-looking middle-aged woman, was charged with demolishing a square of plate-glass in the window of Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the Elephant and Castle tavern, in Newington-causeway.

Mr. Taylor said that on that morning, while serving in his bar, he heard the loud noise of one of the squares of glass in his front window smash, and on going outside to ascertain the cause he found the prisoner in the custody of a policeman. Mr. Taylor added that, from what he had learned since the prisoner’s apprehension, she was an old and incorrigible offender in the same sort of offence, and that at one place alone in the Causeway she had, from time to time, destroyed plate-glass to the amount of £40.

Police-constable 312 P said that at a quarter to seven that morning he heard a pane of glass break in the house of Mr. Taylor, and the prisoner, whom he saw coming away from the spot, acknowledged that she had done it. The witness further stated that the prisoner had been frequently in custody in the M division for glass-breaking, and had also been convicted of that offence, and if remanded he should be able to produce several witnesses of the fact.

Cook, the gaoler, informed the magistrate that the prisoner was a most drunken, vicious person, who would just as soon destroy £50 worth of property as six pennyworth.

Remanded.

**CUTTING AND WOUNDING.**—Robert William Woodrow, cabdriver, was charged with cutting and wounding Harriet Emily Barker, at Tavistock-place.

Inspector Pearce, when the case was called on, handed in a certificate of the complainant being unable to leave the hospital.

Mr. Edward Smith, a grocer, of Judd-street, said that last night he was passing along Tavistock-place, when he saw the prisoner and some other persons in front of a public-house arguing very strongly. The prisoner was trying to persuade the injured woman to go into the public-house to have some drink, but she would not. When she refused the prisoner took hold of her round the waist, but then could not pull her in. He then took hold of the woman, brought her head under his left arm, and struck her four or five times on the head and breast. After the blows the woman called out that she was stabbed. He saw blood on the ground, and the prisoner ran away. He followed him to a public-house, when a companion pulled him out, and said “Hook it!” The prisoner then ran into a house in Draper’s-place, when a policeman was sent for. When the policeman entered the house the prisoner came out of one some doors lower down. He was again pursued, and taken at some distance. The prisoner was remanded.

**DOWN WITH THE POOL!**—Mr. Boulton, the vestry clerk of Clerkenwell, attended this court to prosecute nine costermongers for causing an obstruction in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Wakeling, solicitor, appeared for the whole of the defendants, and admitted the facts. In an energetic speech he stated that stalls had been allowed in that street for more than twenty years, and it was a great hardship upon the poor people who were gaining an honest livelihood now to remove them. It was not the wish of the shopkeepers in the street that the costermongers should be removed, for they had signed a petition to allow them to stay, but the chairman of the vestry refused to allow it to be read. He hoped the parish authorities would withdraw the summonses.

Some of the vestry present said it was not their wish that the men should be removed.

Mr. D’Eyncourt adjourned the summonses for fourteen days, to allow the vestry time to consider the matter.

**A CAB CASE.**—Joseph Burns, cabdriver, was summoned for refusing to take Mr. Carter, M.P. for Winchester, as a fare.

Mr. Carter said he hailed defendant’s cab in Pall-mall, and defendant drew up, upon which he told him he would take him by time. On mentioning a sum higher than the rate fixed, he said, “Oh, I’ll take you,” but complainant then said he should not, as he had refused, and asked him for a ticket more than once, which he as often refused to supply.

Mr. Wontner contended that the Act did not enforce an obligation on the driver to be hired by time.

Mr. Beadon—There is a distinct recognition of the term in the Act; and the obligation, at the option of the hirer, is evident.

Mr. Wontner, in defence, submitted that, passing that by, the case had failed; for a Public Carriage Act provided that set places should be set aside for stands for unhired carriages, and laid down that it was unlawful to ply for hire elsewhere; this was the 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 86, and therefore the defendant had a perfect right, on the spot stated, to refuse.

Mr. Beadon observed that on a stand a cabman would remain tranquil, and it would be known he was there for hire. In another place a signal might be used, and was used in this case for the same purpose.

The defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

**A DREADFUL “AGGERAWATION.”**—William Mason, costermonger, was charged before the Lord Mayor with being drunk and smashing four squares of glass, the property of a coffee-house-keeper.

John Nash, waiter at the coffee shop, said—About three o’clock this morning I heard a great noise at the door, and saw the prisoner there. I asked him what he wanted, and he replied, “A cup of tea.” As he was drunk I refused to serve him. He said, “If you don’t serve me I’ll smash your windows for you.” No sooner had he said so than he up with his fist and broke four panes, value 3s.

Prisoner said—A female wot is at work there said as how I had been doing wrong to some gal, and o’ course that put me in a great aggerawation, and they would not let me alone, but aggerawated me to that degree that I couldn’t bear it no longer, and I certainly did break the glass. As for being drunk, I declare I was not; and I have a friend with me who will prove that I was only a bit the worse for liquor, but certainly not drunk. I had been drinking with some soldiers. I have a witness.

Lord Mayor—You own yourself you broke the panes, therefore—

Prisoner—Well, if it war right it war right, an’ if it war wrong it war wrong; but it was all their fault. I should not ha’ broken them if I had not been aggerawated to such a degree. They aggerawated dreadful.

Fined 3s., the value of the windows.

**BATHING.**—Four boys, about twelve years of age, sons of people residing at Sydenham, were charged with bathing in the canal at Forest-hill.

It appeared from the evidence that the spot at which the lads were found is frequented of an evening by ladies and gentlemen, although no public right of way exists, the back parts of houses in the locality being fifty yards off.

Mr. Secker said fifty yards was a great distance, and further than he, for one, could see of an evening. The public, it appeared, had no right of way, and if persons in their walks experienced such a nuisance as that stated they could avoid it by walking in another direction up the hill. For his part he could not see what offence the lads had committed to outrage public decency in following those healthful exercises which it was necessary lads of their age should enjoy. He could not take upon himself to say where they were to bathe if they were not allowed to do so at the place then pointed out; and the only advice he could give them was not on any account to bathe in the Thames, for if they did they would assuredly get poisoned. The law imposed a fine in the case of persons offending the public by indecent bathing, and his advice was, therefore, to keep as far as possible from the view of the public, and if again complained against he should then advise them to provide themselves with fig leaves. They would now be discharged, and he had to congratulate them on their very cleanly and cool appearance, which had no doubt been brought about by their bathing on the previous night.

**A LIVERPOOL POLICEMAN**, acting on “information received,” broke into a house, and, dragging a man out of bed, conveyed him to the Bridewell on a charge of cutting his wife’s throat. When the case came before the magistrate next morning the wife appeared, declaring that it was all a cruel joke. Her husband had never harmed her, and she was actually sleeping at his side when he was captured.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The conclusion of a treaty of peace between the belligerent armies in Lombardy, and the rapid upward movement in the value of the Rentes on the Paris Bourse, have had considerable influence upon the market for all Home Securities this week. Rather large supplies of money stock have been absorbed by the public, and an imposition of a 2½ per cent. duty on the quotations. Consols have been done at 93½ to 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 96½ and 97½; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. Bank Stock has sold at 222; India Stock, 216. The Debentures have marked 95½; and the scrip of the new India Loan has sold at 94½ to 95. India Bonds have risen 10s. to 6s. discount. The supply of money in the discount market has further increased. The demand for accommodation has been less active, and the rates have had a drooping tendency. Three months’ bills have been taken in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½½; four months’ at 2½; and six months’ at 3 to 3½ per cent. Short first class paper has been discounted at 2½ to 2½ per cent.

Nearly all Foreign Bonds have been active, and prices generally have been on the advance. Turkish 6 per Cents have realised 83, Ditto, New 7½; Brazilian 4½ per Cents, 93½; Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents, 71 ex div.; Cullion 4½ per Cents, 89; Guano Active, 17½; Mexican 5 per Cents, 18½; Peruvian 4½ per Cents, 80; Saracina 5 per Cents, 87; Spanish Deferred, 21½; Venezuela New 2½ per Cents, 23½; Belgian 4½ per Cents, 87; and Dutch 4½ per Cents, 100½. The imports of bullion have amounted to £330,000, the whole of which has been taken for shipment to the Continent.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have continued firm. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have realised 16½; London Joint-Stock, 32½; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 18s. Provincial of Ireland, 69½ ex div.; and South Australia, 34½ ex div.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled steady in price. Australian Agricultural have sold at 29½; Crystal Palace, 1½; London Discount, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75½; Red Sea and Indian Telegraph, 10½; Royal Mail Steam, 33½; East and West India Dock Shares have been 120 ex div.; London, 71; and Southamton, 63½.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Fair average supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week. For all kinds the demand has ruled in the extreme, and prices have given way from 1s. to 5s. per quarter. In foreign wheat scarcely any business has been passing at 2s. to 2½ per quarter. Lower market has ruled, though in limited supply, has moved off slowly, on rather easier terms. In malt scarcely any business has been transacted. The oat trade has been heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Both beans and peas have ruled lower, and country flour has given way 2s. per 28lb.



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